

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE REVENUE.

The policy of **PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION** is beautifully developing itself. Last Quarter, there was a tremendous falling-off. We are not much better now. The return, made up to the 5th inst. exhibits a deficiency in every item except the Post-office. There is an amount of £1,885,232, from Income Tax, for the Quarter, and, were the year to be estimated by the Quarter, the revenue from this source would be nearly 7½ millions sterling. **PEEL** originally estimated its probable produce at £3,771,000 per annum, but the Duke of WELLINGTON stated on Tuesday night, that the amount would probably be £4,500,000 a year. His Grace appeared to think that there would not be any necessity for keeping on this inquisitorial impost for a longer period than the three years it was first asked for.

On the Quarter's Revenue, compared with that of the corresponding period last year, the decrease is

In Customs of	£275,516
Excise	1,788
Stamps	6,361
Taxes	8,055
Crown Lands	15,500
Imprest and other monies	8,807
Repayments of advances	40,023
	356,650

the increase is

From Income-tax of	£1,885,232
Post Office	2,000
Miscellaneous	218,363
	2,105,595

Increase on the Quarter, as compared with that of April 1842

But, as the Income Tax is a new item, which did not occur within the previous period in 1842, no credit should be taken for it in this comparative estimate. Therefore, deducting £1,885,232, from Income Tax, there appears an actual decrease in the Quarter, as compared with that ending April 5th 1842, of £619,070.

The decrease on the year arises from the following items:—

Customs	£1,076,336
Excise	1,059,093
Stamps	146,700
Taxes	146,082
Crown Lands	62,500
	2,490,801

The increase, for the year, from

Income-tax, of	£2,456,288
Post-office	103,000
Miscellaneous	425,969
Imprest and other monies	154,913
Repayments of advances	65,614
	3,205,784

This shows an *ostensible* increase, in the year, of £714,983—but here again we must deduct the Income-tax, as an item which was not in last year's source of revenue. This will leave

Income for the year ending April 5, 1842	45,363,827
For the year just ended	46,078,810
Deduct Income-tax	2,456,288
	44,622,522

Decrease on the year

In plain words, the *actual* decrease on the Quarter's Revenue is £619,070—on that of the year, £741,305.

Let Tory arithmetic get over this damning fact—if it can. And this is the golden age which Tory rule was to bring back? Alas! what havoc do figures of arithmetic make with mere figures of speech. Doctor **PEEL** has prescribed, and the circulation of his patient is rapidly going down. He tries bleeding and drenching, like a second *Sangrado*, but the body

politic grows weaker and weaker in its pulse. Tory prosperity comes down, at last, to large deficiencies in the revenue. We knew how it would be.

THE ELECTIONS.

During this week three elections have taken place, all with important results, inasmuch as they have all terminated in favour of the Liberal interest. The most important, however, is that at Nottingham. An election Committee, consisting of seven Members of Parliament, four of whom were Tories, decided that **JOHN WALTER**, of the *Times*, had been guilty of **BRIBERY**, at Nottingham, "by his agents," and this decision disqualified the said **WALTER** from sitting in the present Parliament. The mere fact of the Tory Chairman of the Election Committee having given the casting vote against **WALTER** shows that the case against him must have been very bad indeed. The *Times*, with an impudence without any parallel, save in the case of its own disgusting and disgraceful change of politics in November, 1834, has been doing its best to impute the very worst of motives to Mr. Hogg, the gentleman in question. We know him to be what is called "a staunch Tory," and he has shown himself, in this instance, a man whose conscientious feelings are superior to any party influences. We dare say that he would have been well pleased if **JOHN WALTER** could have remained the representative for Nottingham. But the case against the hero of Bearwood was so strong that he was compelled, by his feelings of honesty, to vote against him. The *Times*, of which **WALTER** is owner, had the good taste, yesterday, when reporting the proceedings at Nottingham, to insult Mr. Hogg, by republishing the following nasty squib, written, in all probability, by one of its own editors:—

"What wonder the Yellows,
And all such *Rad* fellows,
Should gain their *unworthy* petition,
When the members agog
Fain must 'go the whole hog';
And report a *pig-headed* decision!"

"But of this we are sure—
Whether venal or pure—
That through England our *chargeable* poor
Will not cease to lament
That from this Parliament
Their tried friend was thrust out by a *bore*!"

This is the manner in which the *Times*—the property of that **WALTER** who has literally been turned out of Parliament by the solemn and deliberate decision of an Election Committee duly sworn upon the Holy Gospel to administer justice between party and party,—this is the way, we say, in which the *Times* has the audacity to insinuate imputations against the Chairman of the tribunal which investigated the charges contained in the recent petition against the return of **JOHN WALTER**, late of Nottingham! We never knew anything more decidedly scandalous than this. What wonder that the penny publications—the cheap stamped papers—should sometimes take liberties with the characters of public men, when the lordly *Times* presumes to do so, in this manner and matter? The mere publication of the nasty squib in question is not the "head and front of its offending." No—ever since **JOHN WALTER** was unseated by a sworn Committee, the *Times* (of which he is the proprietor) has been firing away at Mr. Hogg, the Chairman of that Committee in leaders, in letters, and in paragraphs.

The Earl of LINCOLN, eldest son of the Duke of CANNON-DO-WHAT-I-PLEASE-WITH-MY-OWN, moved that the issue of a new writ for Nottingham should be suspended. Did this appear as if his Lordship had any doubt of the justice of the decision which the Committee had arrived at? Certainly not. An effort was made to prevail on the House of Commons to stultify itself by ordaining—contrary to all law and precedent—that **JOHN WALTER** should be eligible for re-election by the voters of Nottingham. The law now provides that a man unseated for "bribery and corruption," as he has been, may not sit in the existing Parliament. A

Mr. COCHRANE (who we believe, is only known as the author of certain heavy imitations of **BYRON'S** poetry) actually threatened to bring in a bill, by which **WALTER'S** eligibility should be rendered lawful, and would have done so, we dare say, if the practical good sense of **PEEL** had not thrown a wet blanket upon the absurd proposal.

The writ was issued. The people of Nottingham were placed in a difficult position, for while **WALTER'S** son (who certainly appears a more clever and gentlemanly man than his father) was known, from the commencement, as the Tory candidate, great indecision prevailed, until almost the last hour, as to the candidate on the Liberal side. **SIR GEORGE LARPERT** was awfully tedious in making up his mind *not* to stand, in compliance, it seems, with a promise he had given to **WALTER** last year. At length, and at the eleventh hour, Mr. THOMAS GIBBORNE appeared in the field. The nomination took place on Wednesday, and the polling on Thursday. The Liberal party gained the victory—chiefly, we may say, *because they were united*. Some of them wished to have Mr. STURGE as a candidate; some were disposed to favour Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. It was soon seen that any division of the interest would allow the Tory candidate to slip in, and therefore Chartists, Radicals, and Whigs nobly sacrificed all minor differences, and agreed to support Mr. GIBBORNE. It is due to Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR and Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE to say that to their influence—great with the Chartists—this happy consummation may be mainly attributed. In spite of Tory threats, Tory supplications, and Tory gold, the honest men of Nottingham did their duty, and returned Mr. GIBBORNE by a majority of 117.

The importance of this is really very great, THOMAS GIBBORNE is a man of eloquence, of information, of spirit, and of energetic honesty. He will be a thorn in the side of Toryism. He is a great gun, because he is the advocate of Free Trade; and he is the decided enemy of all duties which make dear the price of bread.

At Durham, on Tuesday, there was an election. Captain FITZROY had been appointed Governor of New Zealand, and the Tory faction in that borough had ample notice, "on the sly," that such a vacancy would be made, as the officer thus promoted was one of their representatives. Viscount DUNGANNON—who is a Puseyite (in religion), an ultra-Tory in principle, and a writer of wretched histories and worse pamphlets by profession—immediately made his appearance as a candidate. He had formerly sat for Durham, as the Marquis of LONDONDERRY's nominee, but found the bondage so intolerable (the noble marquis insisting that his men shall not have a voice of their own, even on the most trifling question) that, in 1841, he declined coming forward again, and retired to Brynkinalt, his seat in North Wales, where he has since been performing the part of Justice Shallow (not by Shakspeare) with more notoriety than success. The Puseyite Viscount, tired of solitude, was glad enough, we dare say, to obey the summons of his former master, the Marquis, and post off to Durham. Suddenly the Liberals there thought of Mr. BRIGHT, of the Anti-Corn-Law League, as a candidate. Though not brought forward until the last moment, this Liberal candidate received 406 votes—Lord DUNGANNON polling 507. This is quite enough; this minority contains the germ of future triumph. Such a man as Mr. BRIGHT *ought* to be in Parliament, and we trust that he will be a candidate whenever a vacancy may occur.

The third election within the present week has been at Athlone. The candidates were one of the BERESFORD family,—"the bloody Beresfords," as they are called from their horrible cruelties during the Rebellion of 1798—and Mr. COLLETT, an English merchant. The BERESFORDS have hitherto looked upon the borough of Athlone as their private property. There was treason in the mere idea of a stranger and a Liberal venturing to oppose them. The contest came on—Orange gold flowed freely—the BERESFORDS promised and

paid most liberally for votes. Mr. COLLETT declined paying one sipping except the legal expenses. Then, of course, the vernal electors of Athlone returned BERESFORD? No such thing—there was more sterling honesty among them than had been calculated. The majority of them—nobly resolving to cast off the BERESFORD yoke—declined the BERESFORD gold, and heeded neither the BERESFORD promises nor the BERESFORD threats. They acted like honest men. They elected a stranger simply because he was a Liberal, and returned Mr. COLLETT, after a hard pushed contest, by a majority of six.

Let us now sum up. Three contests have taken place within a week. The gain has been great. In Nottingham, GIBBONS instead of WALTER; in Athlone, COLLETT instead of one of the BERESFORDS,—and in Durham, Mr. BRIGHT has secured future success. The sum total is—two seats gained for Nottingham and Athlone, making a difference of four votes in a division.

We are creeping up the hill—just as the Tories did during the time that elapsed since the passing of the Reform Bill. By-and-by we shall have a Liberal Majority in Parliament, and only hope that, when the Tories are turned out, the new Administration will include practical men, instead of a lot of aristocratic gentlemen, with mincing accents and kid gloves, who claim office as a right—because of their birth and connexion!—No, the next Ministry must include not only popular men, but men of the people. Surely JOSEPH HUME would make as good a Chancellor of the Exchequer as HENRY GOSWOLD, and we suspect that RICHARD CORDEN knows quite as much about trade as Lord FITZGERALD and VESSEY.

THE INDIAN VICTORY.

Poor Lord ELLENBOROUGH! The Brahmins of Sonmuth declare that the gates—the gates of his Lordship's magniloquent proclamation!—are desecrated by having been applied to a Mahomedan tomb, and therefore refuse to have any thing to do with them! How utterly useless was the Proclamation's boast, "The injuries of eight hundred years are now avenged!" The Brahmins refuse to take the gates—indeed, seeing that the Temple of Sonmuth is in the dust, we do not well see what they could do with them.

Perhaps Lord ELLENBOROUGH might have put up with the humiliation of having his grand proclamation thus reduced to a bit of waste paper. But, hand-in-hand with this misfortune, comes another—namely the nullification, by a battle and victory, equal in magnitude to those of Plassey, of the famous manifesto which he issued at Simla, in October 1842. Then he declared, "Content with the limits which nature has assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace;" but now he has had to announce that this pacific policy was actually impracticable, for there has been a battle in Scinde—the most severe fought in India since the time of CLIVE,—which has placed the British in possession of Hyderabad, and is likely to make us masters of Scinde. This infraction of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's pacific views is generally attributed, even by his partisans in India, to—Lord ELLENBOROUGH himself. Why, when they sent him out as Governor-General, did not the Tories put his Lordship under the guidance of "a brace of tame elephants" (to quote from a memorable epistle) in the shape of wise councillors?

We can scarcely regret what has taken place, knowing that the free navigation of the Indus is of first-rate importance to India and to the British. The occupation of Scinde will secure this. The British Government demanded of the Ameers that certain slips of land lying along the Indus should be given up, for the use of the navigation, and this surrender was promised. The Ameers (as one account says) "temporised, until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 14th of February, they sent word to Major OUTRAM to retire from their city. Major OUTRAM, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked; it was gallantly defended by one hundred men for several hours; but at length their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir CHARLES NAPIER, then at the head of about 2,700 men, at a distance of about 20 miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter hastened, at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force. On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Ameers on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors."

It appears that the plan of an attack in order to exterminate all the British in Scinde was not confined to Hyderabad, it extended itself throughout the territory of the Ameers, but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they are now prisoners.

We believe that the transfer of Scinde from the tyranny of the Ameers to the civilising sway of the British, will benefit that country. We are sure that an immense field for commercial enterprise may be opened by means of the navigation of the Indus. But we are equally sure that none but an ELLENBOROUGH would have blundered out the promise of pacific conduct at the very moment he must have known, from the negotiations then pending, of the chance of the Ameers of Scinde suddenly turning round and breaking into warfare against us. Oh, rare Lord Ellenborough!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Presse* states that the Government intend soon to present a bill to the Chambers, declaring their approbation of the taking possession of the Marquesas and of Otaheite.

A paragraph in the Paris papers tends to confirm a statement put forth by the London Missionary Society, that one of the objects of the French Government, in occupying islands in the Pacific, is to introduce the Catholic religion among the natives. A number of priests are to be sent out, and wooden churches are prepared in France to be conveyed forthwith to the Marquesas. The French Minister has forwarded orders to Toulon and Brest to embark a quantity of artillery for the Marquesas Islands. M. Mariette, of Paris, had been directed to cast a number of bells for wooden churches, which are to be erected in those islands; and eighty wooden houses, two and three stories high, are now building in Paris for that destination.

M. Mauguin has given notice of a motion in the Chamber of Deputies for exempting from duty spirits which are unfit for consumption. There is a new alcoholic lamp, much approved of, which, if the duty on spirits of wine for burning, not drinking, could be taken off, would become very profitable to the inventor, and useful to the public.

A French Government ship is on the point of taking her departure for Guadaloupe with 200,000 francs, in addition to the 310,000 francs sent to the island for the relief of the sufferers, on the 28th ultimo, by the *Gomer*. The second remittance is accompanied, like the former, by directions for its immediate application towards lightening the distresses of the most necessitous.

The King of Sweden has just nominated M. de Lesseps and Captain Gattier Knights of the Order of the Polar Star.

The *Commerce* states that a camp for manœuvres would be formed in the beginning of August in the department of the Isère, under the command of the Duke of Nemours. On this announcement the Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes rather a startling communication—namely, that it was a demonstration, if not a menace, to Austria, that the French Government viewed with displeasure her concurrence with Russia, and her abandonment of France and England on the Servian question.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that the Paris and Rouen railroad will be fully completed, and ready for use, by the 29th inst., when it will be placed at the disposition of the Minister of Public Works, who is to open it. Immediately after the ceremony of the inauguration it will be opened to the public for passengers, and in the course of another month all the arrangements for carrying merchandise will be completed.

The *Courier Français* announces that the contract for constructing a railroad from Avignon to Marseilles has been given to M. Talabot; and the contract for the railroad from Orleans to Tours, MM. Goussier and Teste Lebeau, of the Treasury Department.

The Chantilly Races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg will honour the course with their presence. There will be eight prizes, the principal of which are the Chantilly Prize of 1,200*l.*; a plate of 2,000*l.*, given by the Minister of Commerce; the Duke d'Aumale's Plate of 1,250*l.*; the Haras Plate of 5,000*l.*; the Orleans Plate of 3,000*l.*; and a Plate of 6,000*l.*, given by the Jockey Club. Several private matches are also to be run.

SPAIN.

We have intelligence from Madrid to the 29th ult. The papers announce the arrival of Don Francisco de Paulo on the morning of that day, attended by a numerous escort. The *Madrid Gazette* contains an official notice of the taking of the quicksilver mines. The *Correspondent* sends a report, that a commission has been charged by the government to prepare a new law for the repression of offences of the public press. The *Castellano* considers a change in the Cabinet as imminent, and mentions MM. Alonzo, Escalante, Chacon, Surra y Rull, Lopez Iriarte, and Caniba as among those who are most likely to figure in the new Administration. Every account from Spain represents the army as suffering greatly from the wretched condition of the Treasury.

PRUSSIA.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces that Prussia and the States of the German Union, have rejected the late offers of France. With Belgium they are likely to come to some conclusion.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st inst. states, that the Prussian Government is occupied in endeavouring to open communications with China, for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between that country and the Zollverein.

ITALY.

Our letters from Naples affirm positively that the nucleus of the comet has been distinctly seen there.

GREECE.

An Athens letter of the 20th ult. mentions that King Otho had fallen out with the French party and their champion, M. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, but was afraid to dismiss the latter from his post. No answer had yet been received from the protecting Powers respecting the loan. The comet had been seen at Athens during the last ten days every evening after sunset.

THE EAST.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 15th ult. the Christian population of Bulgaria is in a state of great excitement, and has threatened to take up arms against the authorities. A revolutionary proclamation, drawn up by a Bulgarian in Paris, is said to be in circulation in Bulgaria.

Accounts from Trebisond announce the death of the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, Nouri Effendi.

By a seeming extraordinary coincidence, the Persian Plenipotentiary, on the very day on which Nouri Effendi died at Erzerum, was taken ill at Tabriz, and, according to the last accounts, his life despaired of. Mr. Curzon, the secretary of the British Embassy, Major Williams, the British Commissioner, and M. Redhouse, who accompanied him as interpreter, were lying dangerously ill at Erzerum.

If we are to believe the *Siecle*, the differences between Russia and Turkey are by no means arranged. "This is the opinion, too," says that Journal, "in Germany. Russia is said to be ready to dart upon her prey. We have, for our part, frequently remarked that Russia did not desire the immediate conquest of Constantinople, but she wishes to have an excuse ready whenever the proper time may arrive. Since the reign of Peter the Great, one dispute has never been arranged with the Divan without another having previously arisen."

AMERICA.

By the *Great Western* we learn, from New York, on the 3rd ult. the 27th Congress of the United States adjourned. A large majority of the 28th Congress belong to the democratic party. They will meet the first week in December. One of the last acts of the late Congress, was the rejection of Mr. Wise as minister to France, and Mr. Cushing, as Secretary of the Treasury. The only important news brought by the *Great Western* (viz. Mr. President Tyler's Message, and Mr. Webster's letter, on the 8th article of the Washington Treaty, respecting the right of visit) is, as will be seen, anticipated; and the accounts of Sir Charles Bago's health are, we regret to say, most unfavourable. His recovery is indeed pronounced all but impossible; but so long as there is life there is hope. A treaty has been signed between Mexico and the United States.

Our Liverpool correspondent has supplied us with the details of a revolution at Hayti. The insurrection commenced on the 26th of January. On the 28th, a body of insurgents had advanced within five miles of Aux Cayes, when their leader sent word that he did not contemplate either the pillage of the city, or the sacrifice of the lives of its inhabitants. All that he desired was to give them a new government. The revolutionists were said to be some 4000 strong before the troops called to oppose them had deserted to their ranks. They have since swelled to 6000 men, and have taken possession of several towns, in which they have established provisional governments. All business is of course at a stand, and, until political affairs settle down, is hardly likely to improve. The soldiers appear to have been badly paid, and to this cause is, of course, their defection to be mainly attributed.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE put questions to the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the alleged conflicting constructions put upon that part of the Ashburton treaty which relates to the right of visit, and moved for copies of correspondence, upon the noble earl's declaring that he did not object to lay before the House all the information which could with propriety be introduced. Lord Ashburton gave it as his opinion, that when the correspondence should be before their lordships, it would be found that there was no actual difference of opinion between the two countries on the subject.

Lord BRIDGMAN postponed his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton until Friday.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved the second reading of the Dogs' Bill; Lord CAMPBELL opposed it, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the numbers were found to be equal (content 14, non-content 14), and the bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

Lord J. GRAHAM put questions to Sir R. Peel, similar to those proposed in the other House by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and received answers the same in effect as those given by the Earl of Aberdeen.

The first order of the day was the re-consideration, in committee, of the Registration of Voters' Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the introduction of a proviso giving an appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas from the decision of an election committee, which he considered highly objectionable, as an interference with the privileges of the House of Commons.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that this alteration had been regularly introduced, while the bill was under consideration in committee; but as it was now to be reconsidered, any objections might be made to this appellate jurisdiction, the object of which was to refer to the decision of a court of law, no question of fact or equity, but one strictly of a legal nature.

After a few observations from Sir G. GREY and Mr. HUME, the bill was recommitted, and the committee proceeded *seriatim* clause by clause. On arriving at the 58th clause, Lord J. RUSSELL renewed his objection.

Sir J. GRAHAM contended, that in ancient as well as in modern times, the Courts of Law had taken a prominent part in protecting the rights and liberties of the people. The noble lord, in the Irish Registration Bill, had recognised this very principle, and to a greater extent, for the Judges of Assize in Ireland were given, by his bill, jurisdiction not only in questions of law, but also in questions of fact and equity.

Mr. ROEBUCK said they were about to thrust on the Judges a mass of business which, overwhelmed as they were already, they would never get through without neglecting their more legitimate avocations.

The Attorney-General contended that the Courts of law were not the fitting judges of a point of law, which he would refer to their consideration, not with the slightest intention of diminishing the authority of the House of Commons, but for the more effectual settlement of disputed legalities.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER appealed to actual experience in proof of the great inconvenience of referring any political matter to the decision of the Judges—decision would always be interpreted according to political bias. Instead of parting with their power, let them rather amend their election laws, and simplify and clarify their system of procedure.

On a division, the committee affirmed, but only by 164 to 51.

The clause was then adopted, as well as the subsequent clauses to the 64th. Clauses up to 77 were agreed to. On clause 78, defining the right of voting in boroughs by occupiers of houses,

Mr. HORSMAN said he thought the words admitting occupiers of houses, warehouses, counting-houses or "other buildings" to vote, were too vague. He moved, that in order to enable a claimant in any city or borough to be enrolled on a qualification of house or building held jointly with lands, and of the yearly value of not less than £10, such house or building, taken separately, shall be of the clear yearly value of not less than £5. He threw out this suggestion for the consideration of Government, and would leave it in their hands, if they felt disposed to view it favourably.

Sir J. GRAHAM said the great object was to have an independent constituency. This was a point of much importance to large constituencies; and if the number were carried, a number of voters would be disfranchised. He must, therefore, give it his opposition.

Mr. HORSMAN remarked, that some of the revising barristers had decided that four posts, with a few boards for a roof, constituted a building within the meaning of the Reform Act.

Sir J. GRAHAM observed, the present bill would give power of appeal. The House divided. The numbers were—for the amendment, 34; against it, 128: majority, 94.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE proposed to insert words to the effect that no scot-and-lot voter (whose name is on the register of voters for the current year) shall be prevented from voting by reason of his not having paid any rates demanded of him previous to the day of election.

Sir J. GRAHAM resisted the proposition, which would give too great an advantage to the scot-and-lot voters, who had already been placed by the Reform bill in a position more favourable than they ever previously occupied.

After a short conversation the committee divided. For the proviso, 32; against it, 81; majority, 49.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The schedules were also agreed to. The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Some bills were severally advanced a stage, after which their lordships adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord C. FITZROY, a new writ was ordered for the election of a knight of the shire for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Major-General Sir C. Broke Vere, deceased.

"THE GREAT UNPAID."

Mr. T. DENHAM presented a petition from a working man named Thomas Starke, complaining that he had been arrested on a charge of sedition during the late riots in the manufacturing districts, and that the magistrates had refused to admit him to bail, though he had been subsequently honourably acquitted. He was in prison 17 days, and put to an expense of £50.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Bill was postponed until Wednesday, the 26th inst.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Lord ASHLEY, having presented a petition from the Wesleyan, Baptist, and London Missionary Societies praying for the abolition of the opium trade, rose to submit to the adoption of the House the following resolution:—"That the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between the United Kingdom and the countries manufacturing therein, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of Governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." The noble lord (in a speech which occupied three hours in the delivery) quoted a mass of opinions, of statistical facts, and public documents, to establish his proposition, that, so long as the opium trade continued in its present state, our commercial and political interests with China must be kept in constant jeopardy—that the opium trade had operated as a substitute for our general exports to the country, and had been mischievous to every branch of our manufactures—that the pernicious effect of the drug was so direful as to delude the minds and bodies of whoever used it, and to keep down population—that a system of the most desperate smuggling is at this moment going on along the Chinese coast, and that the continuance of the opium traffic with the Chinese was incompatible with the introduction amongst them of the blessings of Christianity. He maintained that no object of revenue ought to influence us in maintaining so nefarious a trade, and one so fraught with fearful present and future results to our own population, and to the people of the East.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion, and a long and interesting debate ensued, in the course of which Lord ASHLEY's views were supported by Lord JOCELYN, Captain LAYARD, and others, and opposed by Mr. B. BARKING, Mr. HOGG, and Mr. LISTER.

An adjournment having been moved and negatived on a division, some further discussion took place whether the debate should then proceed, many members having quitted the House on the understanding that it was to be adjourned.

Lord SANDOZ and Sir R. H. INGLES warmly supported Lord ASHLEY's resolution, and declared that no precarious revenue, like that derived from this traffic, could justify its continuance.

Sir Robert PEEL suggested it to the House to consider whether, in negotiations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of the duties on Indian agriculture, a resolution of the House affirming an absolute opinion against the continuance of the trade might not perplex and defeat that treaty? A resolution was not like a bill, which must go through many stages; it was finally passed by a single vote. Sir H. POTTINGER had made a representation to the Chinese Emperor, and this authority was given to the Government of the present prohibition, and Lord Aberdeen had sent instructions to discourage the illicit traffic to the utmost. So much for the contraband trade; the discontinuance of the growth of opium was quite another question, and he very much doubted the justice of displacing great masses of capital engaged in Indian agriculture, for the purpose of increasing the export of British manufactures. But, although we might discountenance the growth of opium in our own territories, there was no possibility of preventing that growth elsewhere. The monopoly had been attacked; this the author of the bill had not done. In his favour, for instance, those of Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Mill, and others, who had enjoyed opportunities of knowing the subject locally and accurately. He was not asking the House to decide that night between monopoly and free trade in opium; but he did ask them to vote in favour of the fullest information and the most mature deliberation. He entreated the House to consider the deficient state of the Indian revenue, and the hard pressure of taxation upon the Indian people, which, if the revenue were renounced, must be yet further increased.

Mr. ALCAND, considering the speech of Sir R. PEEL, could not vote for the resolution of Lord ASHLEY, though very favourable to the object of it.

Lord ASHLEY said, that after the declaration of Sir Robert PEEL, respecting the probable inconvenience which the diplomacy of the Crown might sustain from a vote of the House of Commons, he would not press his resolution to a division.

Lord LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to appropriate for building purposes the areas of Stanchell House-court, and to widen and improve Little St. James's street.

Lord STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the Legislators of the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, to pass laws regulating the admission of unsworn testimony in civil and criminal cases.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

CORN-LAWS.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented upwards of 40 petitions from farmers of Leigh and various parts of Lancashire against the corn-laws. Petitions to the same effect were presented by Lord DALMEY from Queensferry, and by Sir P. H. FLEMING from the City.

FACTORY EDUCATION.

Petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill were presented by Mr. STURT, from Smalley, in Derbyshire; by Mr. V. SMITH, from Kettering; by Mr. G. KNIGHT, from Bradford; by Mr. HAVES, from Dissenting congregations, and Sunday-school teachers of Trowbridge, Hockley Heath, Bromley, Crayford, Orpington, Gloucester, St. Mary, Newington, Ripon, Thame, Flockton, Pittsburgh, Mollbury, Ringmore, Newton Abbot, and another place; by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, from Rochdale and 42 other places; by Mr. HURT (three petitions), from Durham; by Mr. EWART, from a place in Somersetshire, Wigan, and places in Yorkshire; and by Lord BARNARD, from a place in Salop.

PLAYERS OF INTERLUDES BILL.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of this bill, reserving discussion until it went into committee.

Mr. M. STURGES consented to the bill as it now stood, though he admitted the law, as it at present stood, was not in a satisfactory state. One clause of the present bill would deprive magistrates of all power in these matters. He would, however, have to be read a second time, on the distinct understanding that by so doing, no pledge was implied.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 26th of April.

THE SUBDUY WITNESSES' INDEMNITY BILL.

The bill passed through committee.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

The Clerk of the House read from the table the petition of certain electors of Cambridge, complaining of the undue election of Mr. F. Kelly to represent the University in Parliament.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

Lord TEMPLE moved for returns relating to the import and export of woolsens and cottons, his object being to show the alarming decrease which had taken place, and from which he inferred that nothing could be more injurious to a country like this than taxes on raw materials. Few things would give greater encouragement to those who were now struggling against free competition than to find that Government was prepared to remit duties which were practically felt to be a serious evil, interfering with the employment of the people.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the repeal of those taxes would involve a loss to the revenue of £300,000, and it would, therefore, be necessary to raise the income-tax to meet the expenditure of the country. He recommended that the returns should be for a period of ten years, instead of seven, as moved for, and he proposed an amendment to that effect.

Lord TEMPLE agreed to the amendment; and after some remarks from Lord ASHURTON the returns were ordered.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed a hope that some intimation would be given as to whether the last quarter's income-tax might be considered a fair criterion of its produce for the year. He always thought that the tax would produce six millions, but from the present quarter's returns it might be as over seven millions.

Lord WHARNCLEAVE said it was no criterion one way or another, as it included a portion of the previous quarter, while a considerable proportion of the last quarter remained unpaid. He would, however, endeavour to ascertain and state the information.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he understood the produce of the tax would be about four millions and a half.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Petitions on many subjects were presented, and several private Bills advanced.

Sir R. PEEL laid on the table papers relating to the affairs of Syria.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion of thanks to Lord ASHURTON to Monday next.

Sir J. GRAHAM fixed the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill positively for Monday next.

In reply to Mr. H. JOHNSTONE, Sir J. GRAHAM announced that the Government did not intend to propose to the Legislature any measure declaratory of the state of the law on the Scotch Church settlement question.

Correspondence between the Board of Trade and the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, on the subject of the import duties, was ordered, on the motion of Mr. BOWRING.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. C. BULLER moved, as follows, to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her empire, for giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the lot of her people. It appeared to him that the cause of the distress in this country was plainly the constant accumulation of both capital and labour within a restricted field of employment. Unless some field for the additional capital and labour, which yearly increased, were provided, the distress would go on year after year. It was with the view of remedying the competition of capital against capital, and of labour against labour, that he proposed an extensive system of colonization. He did not propose it as a panacea, but as a remedy that ought to be tried, either in conjunction with or independently of others. He proposed colonization as a substitute for free trade, and as another means of obtaining the same object. The Hon. Member did not bring forward any specific plan for carrying out his views, because what he proposed was not an alteration of the existing system, but an extension of its principle. What he wanted to urge on the Government was, to follow up the system which began in 1832, and which has been continued by the present Government, and that they should investigate every point of the subject, and adopt that course which appeared to them to be the best.

The motion was seconded by Lord ASHLEY.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, that "the resources derivable from the land, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population; and that, therefore, before any measure be adopted for removing to foreign lands any portion of the population, it is the first duty of the Government to make into operation the measures necessary for the better application of these measures to the employment and support of the people."

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT supported Mr. C. BULLER's motion. It was, he said, their duty to leave nothing undone which might appear in any way calculated to alleviate the distress which our country suffered.

Lord STANLEY, concurring in the general principles laid down in his speech by Mr. C. BULLER, could not go with him in the proposition with which he had concluded his speech, for a larger and more extensive system of emigration, under the guidance of Government, than that which now is, and for some time has been in operation. The hon. gentleman's motion was unnecessary, because a very enlarged system of emigration, under the superintendence of Government, was already in operation, and it was mischievous, because calculated to lead to expectations on the part of the public the fulfilment of which would be altogether impracticable. The noble lord then entered into a full statement of the progress of emigration. In Canada, such were the arrangements made by the agents appointed by the Government, that from the moment of the emigrant's leaving this country until he arrived at the very extensive colony, he was never out of the care and protection of the Government. With respect to Canada now, he thought it unduly for the Government to encourage that pauper emigration, which experience shows was already sufficient in proportion to the means of employment. Canada was not the place for persons to go to who had no other resources than their labour to depend on; neither was it a place for those who had large capitals to invest in weighty speculations. With respect to Australia, no colony in the world had ever made such rapid advances as that of New South Wales. Under the system of land sales, the produce of which is applied to the purposes of emigration, New South Wales had more than progressed. From 1832 to the present time, the total amount received from the land sales, exceeded a million sterling; and of this large sum, not less than 900,000, had been given in aid of emigration, the remainder being applied to other legitimate charges. Besides this, a surplus of the revenue of the colony had been devoted to the encouragement of emigration. The noble lord then entered into an explanation of the way in which lands were sold by auction, rather than by having any fixed price placed on them; and accounted for the diminution of the sales by the bursting of a speculation bubble, similar to that which had taken place in the United States, by which a few speculators had been employed in extensive jobbing. After many details, descriptive of the actual condition of the colony, Lord Stanley concluded by declaring that, as he could not concur in the amendment moved by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, he should vote against it, and then he believed the system of emigration would be supported by Mr. C. BULLER as directly practised in operation, he should move the previous question on the original motion.

Lord HOWICK expressed a hope that, however satisfied Lord Stanley might be of the result of the existing regulations respecting emigration, he would turn his attention to the subject, and see if nothing better could be devised.

Sir R. INGLES thought the House should encourage no emigration, unless they at the same time provided with it the civil and religious institutions of the mother country.

Mr. HUME considered that the only way to effectually encourage emigration was to govern the colonies in such a way as that there would be in them not one dissatisfied person.

Lord F. EGERTON hoped that no system of emigration would take place that did not provide for the religious as well as civil advantages of the colonists.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not recommend the House to adopt Mr. C. BULLER's resolution, as he had not brought forward any specific plan of colonization, and as the Government had not stated their possession of the means necessary to give his proposition effect. With reference to that 25,000 persons went in the year 1832 to Canada, and 50,000 to New South Wales in another year, it was evident that the colonies had the means in existence of increasing their own strength, and of doing great

good to the mother country. The recommendation of Sir R. Inglis to send out complete ecclesiastical establishments, and that of Mr. Hume to govern the colonies in such a manner as that every one should be satisfied, were equally impracticable, and would not add much to the advancement of the colonies.

Sir H. DOUGLAS and Mr. S. WORTLEY made a few remarks; after which the motion and the amendment were both withdrawn.

The Earl of LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of buildings in the metropolis.

The House adjourned at half-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Lord WHARNCLEAVE presented a report from the School of Design, and several other papers which had been ordered by their Lordships.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Duke of WELLINGTON wished to inform his noble and learned friend, Lord Brougham, in reply to a question which he had put yesterday, that he had ascertained that the income-tax collected during the half-year, amounted to £2,455,000. The tax had not, however, been collected in many places; and it was, therefore, impossible that any accurate estimate could be formed of its amount for the year.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to propose his promised vote of thanks to Lord ASHURTON for the manner in which he had brought to a successful termination the negotiations with the United States.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Earl of ABERDEEN, Lord COLCHESTER, Lord DENHAM, supported the motion, which was received by the Marquess of LANSDOWN and Lord CAMPBELL, and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

Lord DUNGEANON was introduced by Mr. Holston Hinde and Sir Thomas Fremantle, and took the oaths and his seat for Durham City.

Numerous petitions were presented against the educational clauses in the Factories Bill, which the petitioners deprecated, as inconsistent with the principles of religious liberty.

CORN-LAWS.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Salford, presided over by the boroughreeve and authorities of the place, complaining of the present deplorable state of trade, attributing it to the iniquitous and unjust operation of the Corn-laws, and praying for their total and immediate repeal. The hon. member presented four other petitions from various places in Lancashire, to the same effect.

General MORRISON presented a petition against the corn and provision laws.

Mr. B. CLIVE presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenters of Warwick, praying for a total repeal of the Corn-laws.

Mr. DABRY presented petitions from several places in the county of Sussex, praying the House to take the Corn-laws into their serious consideration.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

On the motion of Mr. BOWRING, the usual quarterly returns of the amount of stamp duty paid by the various newspapers, were ordered.

The Order of the Day for going into Committee on the Factory Bill was read, for the purpose of postponement. The Bill was ordered to be committed on the 1st of May.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to put a question to Sir Robert Peel, and hoped he would state what measure he was about to introduce for the purpose of repairing the present state of the revenue.

Sir ROBERT PEEL was sure of the noble Lord's question, and in consequence of the great financial measure of last year—the income tax—it would be impossible for the Government to lay any financial statement before the House until it was ascertained what would be the productiveness of that impost. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make the usual period for laying down the state of the revenue, but very early after Easter he would be able to state to the House what were the views of the Government on the subject of finance. With respect to the state of negotiations for commercial treaties, he need not state to the House the difficulties, the prejudices, the jealousies, they were to contend with. The difficulties of negotiation were not confined to the negotiations with arbitrary Government. Indeed the spread of representative government had rather increased the difficulty. With respect to articles of luxury it was very natural to desire that we should strive to get corresponding advantages when we admitted them; but he would not recommend that period for pressing for in demanding reciprocal advantages, but that we should pursue our own policy without any reference to that of other Governments.

Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed a hope that the Government would not at no distant time state to the House in what state of progress were their financial statements. The most large and liberal offers had been made to France by the late Government, but in the case both of France and of Portugal, the delay was owing more to the prejudices of the people than of the Governments; for the people could not be persuaded but that in any treaty the advantages would be on the side of England, and the disadvantages upon theirs. If France had accepted the offers which were made to her, a treaty would have been formed, advantageous, certainly, to both countries, but far more so to France than to England. He was most anxious that the duty on such articles as sugar and coffee should be reduced. He was confident that the right hon. gentleman opposite did not intend to adhere to those principles which he had propounded last year.

Sir R. PEEL said he would at the present moment only make one observation, and that was, that he made no declaration which could be construed differently from what he said last year.

Mr. HUME said, if the right honourable baronet did not reduce the expenditure three or four millions he would be declining to go on increasing.—(A laugh.) Why, where was the difficulty? Since 1835, his predecessors had reduced the expenditure nearly five millions, and where was the difficulty in reducing it three or four millions more? (Hear, and a laugh.) He thought the right honourable baronet might safely make a reduction in the army and navy estimates, and he hoped he would do so. For the last ten years there had been an addition to the amount of the national debt, and he thought that the right honourable baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government ought to have been able to cause a diminution with regard to the other subject of commercial treaties. He thought the country would be better without them.

The conversation then dropped, when the House, upon the motion of Sir G. Clerk, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

A great deal of desultory conversation took place as to various money votes, and the estimates for the Irish National Education system, and for the British Museum (comprising several votes), were agreed to, as were some others; after which the House resumed, and the other orders were disposed of, one being leave to Sir George Grey to bring in a bill to apply certain charitable trusts to the purposes of education.—Adjourned.

STAMP DUTIES ON LEGACIES, &c.—A parliamentary paper just published, shows that in the year ending the 5th of January, 1843, the amount of duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was—

in England and Wales, £2,001,960 7s. 8d.; in Scotland, £150,213 11s. 2d.; in Ireland, £14,938 15s. 0d.; total, £2,207,105 14s. 4d. Duties received since 1807—in England, £59,043,426 6s. 11d.; in Scotland, £2,237,910 10s. 17d.; in Ireland £1,064,853 8s. 9d. Total duties received since the year 1797 amount to £84,590,190 6s. 4d.

The *Courier Français* states that arrangements are being made to establish night telegraphs between Paris and Marseilles, and between Paris and the Belgian frontier.

The profit to the Bank of England for bank notes which have been lost or destroyed, from the year 1,694 to the present year (150 years), is stated to be £500,000.

Mr. Mordan, the inventor of the patent pencil-case, died very suddenly at an early hour on Monday morning of apoplexy, after only an hour's illness. He had been previously in perfect health.

HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

CHAPTER II.

We have seen that the delegates from all parts of the kingdom who were assembled at the Banquet in Manchester proceeded to London. Their first meeting took place on the 4th of February, 1839, in Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard. The attendance was thin, and no business of importance was transacted. Nothing in the proceedings of that day calls for historical remark save two manifestations of character. The first is, that the thinness of the meeting was accounted for by the fact that few of the delegates had arrived in London on that day, Monday, because a great majority had conscientiously scrupled against travelling on Sunday. This feature in the conduct of the delegates of 1839 is a characteristic of the League of 1843. Perhaps there never was a public question which associated together so many ministers and professors of Christianity as this bread tax-question, not excepting the great causes of Catholic Emancipation and the Abolition of Negro Slavery.

The other manifestation of character at the preliminary meeting was exhibited by Mr. Villiers. Several appointments were made, or proposed, and amongst others, the appointment of a parliamentary advocate, the latter office being offered specially to Mr. Villiers. Proverbially modest, modest to a fault, the honourable gentleman, begged to decline the honour, lest its acceptance might appear invidious as regarded older, and as he was pleased to say, more talented and more experienced members. It is a remarkable fact, that the two leading parliamentary advocates of commercial liberation, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden, are singularly deficient, physically and morally, of the quality of self-esteem.

Parliament was opened on the following day, the 5th of February, the Royal Speech made no allusion to the distress of the country. To the Chartists meetings it alluded, and recommended a firm enforcement of the law. Indeed, so far were the Ministers from proposing or favouring the question of free trade, that they made choice of Mr. George William Wood, the chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, for the second address to the Queen in the House of Commons; a gentleman, who, as we saw in our last chapter, used all his official, all his party, all his personal influence to defeat the free-trade resolutions, and Mr. Cobden's petition founded thereon a few weeks previously in the Chamber of Commerce. And now, in seconding the address to the throne, not contented with supporting the Government for the mere honour of such a seductive distinction, not contented to sacrifice his personal opinions to party necessities, he brought forward statements to show that the nation was in a state of commercial distress, and that the solemn declaration of the vast body of the merchants and manufacturers, members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which they foretold all that four years loaded with disaster and distress have since fulfilled, he attempted to shew that this solemn declaration was a fallacious artifice. Cozened on one side by the smiles of the Government, vexed on the other at the recent defeat of his personal and party influence in Manchester, he selected figures from various returns, and having stripped them of their truth, dressed them up in a flimsy garb of plausibility, and daringly attempted to pass them on the nation as current and sterling.

Never did monopoly receive such a blow, free commerce such an impulse. The Whigs who had employed this unscrupulous partisan, merely because he was commercially connected, drew upon their Government the scorn of all independent and well-instructed men. They cut off this miserable manager, and the commercial Liberals, not completely within the radius of Government subjugation; and when they had thus tampered with their own strength, when, looking upon their political death-bed, a nation was ready to give a verdict of *felo de se*, when at the last hour they proclaimed their repentance, and promised better conduct if pardoned and preserved; when thus weakened, helpless, and overthrown, they pleaded their own cause as the cause of the nation, they were told that this miserable manager had grown strong through their weakness—that the nation did not need commercial extension as they proposed to give it—that the nation was not in distress as they alleged it was—that commerce was flourishing, and, at most, distress was only temporary, as they and their friends had often proved.

The falsified figures of George William Wood were adopted by Sir Robert Peel, and when too late to withdraw them, Mr. Wood and his fallen chiefs denied their armory.

But the assertion of such fictions, that was no loss to the cause of free-trade; on the contrary, the time, and manner, and circumstance of their publication; the time, the opening of Parliament; the manner, that of a commercial man full of facts; the circumstance, that of Parliament being surrounded with delegates from all parts of the kingdom to prove that trade was decaying; all these did good, and, as already said, never did monopoly receive such a blow—the hope of free commerce such an impulse.

On the 6th of February, the day succeeding the speeches on the address, the delegates met in great numbers at Brown's Hotel, and the assertions in Parliament of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce were the main topics of discussion.

Mr. John Benjamin Smith was in the chair. He adverted to the notice of motion which Mr. Villiers had given in Parliament on the previous evening, which was in the following words:—"That, on the 19th instant, I will move that the House do receive evidence at the bar in support of the prayer of certain petitions for the repeal of all the laws restricting the importation of foreign corn." And Mr. Smith went on to say, that "He could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the speech of the seconder of the address, Mr. Wood. Sir Robert Peel had ironically congratulated the honourable gentleman on having made out a most triumphant case against the repeal of the Corn-laws; and he (the Chairman) was rejoiced to see Mr. Villiers rise and protest against the delusive and fallacious statements of the member for Kendal." Mr. Smith, followed by Mr. Grey, the Mayor of Stockport, Mr. Ashworth of Bolton, Mr. Dawson of Manchester, Mr. Johnson of Glasgow, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, Mr. Weir of Glasgow, Mr. Finch, M.P., Dr. Bowring, and others, went into many details, and fully proved the errors of Mr. Wood.

Mr. Villiers, who was also present, said, "There appeared to be a great deal of ignorance in the House of Commons on the subject of the Corn-laws, and he thought it would be worth while if some gentleman were to take the trouble of drawing up a few statements and facts, so that they might be published in the form of tracts, and distributed among members."

This suggestion was at once acted on, and the issue of those tracts was begun which has since extended to every elector of the kingdom.

On the 7th, another meeting of the delegates was held. The business transacted related principally to the appointment of a deputation to wait on Lord Melbourne, and to the propriety of petitioning to be read at the bar of the House of Commons by counsel. On the latter point some discussion arose as to the probability of the prayer of the petition being granted, when Mr. Ewart made the following observation:—"In 1808 a motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Alderman Poole for leave to be heard by counsel at the bar against the celebrated 'Orders in Council.' No opposition was offered. Lord Brougham, who was not at that time in Parliament, appeared as counsel for the

petitioners—opened his case clearly and explicitly—and the first witness he called would be also the first witness whom he (Mr. Ewart) would call on the present occasion, an extensive manufacturer in Manchester, Mr. George William Wood;" to which observation the laughter and cheers of Mr. Ewart's auditors was the ready and appropriate response.

On the 8th, delegates again met, attended by several members of Parliament. Some good speeches were made, but the chief business done was the issuing of a series of questions to persons in all parts of the kingdom, requesting answers on the various subjects connected with the Corn-laws. These queries were twenty-nine in number, and were signed by Dr. Bowring.

Various other meetings were held almost every day, which were attended by all the members of Parliament favourable to the delegates, and amongst them, by Mr. George William Wood.

On the 18th, LORD BROUGHAM with all the power of his comprehensive mind and eloquent tongue, brought the subject of the Corn-laws under discussion in the House of Lords. He was opposed alike by the Whig Government and the Tories, by Lord Melbourne on one hand, and the Duke of Wellington on the other; on both of whom and their supporters, he retaliated with his characteristic bitterness.

Next day at a meeting of the delegates, Mr. COBDEN suggested, that a vote of thanks be passed to Lord Brougham for his speech. A discussion ensued; some urging that they should not be committed to his Lordship's statement of the case, especially as he had brought forward a subject unsolicited by them, and at best it was but partial. Whereupon Mr. BAINES said, that "Having had the pleasure of hearing the speech of Lord Brougham, he must declare that a more magnificent oration he had never heard,—a speech containing more strength of reasoning, and more acquaintance with details he had never heard;" and proceeded to express his surprise that any one should think differently. It was to this replied, that if Lord Brougham had communicated to the delegates the full extent of his argument on the subject, they would have furnished him with many facts which he was not in possession of, and that if a vote of thanks was to be given, it must state that his speech was *voluntary*, not solicited. Ultimately the motion was carried thus:—"That the thanks of the delegates be given to Lord Brougham for his unsolicited, admirable, unanswered, and unanswerable speech last night."

Next day (19th), Mr. VILLIERS brought forward his motion in the House of Commons, in an able speech, not comprehending so much of the main question, as the argument that the petitioners should be heard at the bar of the House. He was ably supported by Mr. Strutt, of Derby; Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Ward, Mr. Thornley, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Poole Thomson, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir Hesketh Fleetwood; and opposed by Lord Howick, Mr. Pryme, Mr. Worsley, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Cayley, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel. The motion was lost by a majority of 180, there being 172 for, and 301 against it.

Next day (20th) Mr. COBDEN proposed, at a meeting of the delegates, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Villiers for his able and eloquent speech; which being seconded by Mr. Johnson of Glasgow, was carried by acclamation.

On the 21st the delegates met, and Mr. Cobden read a long report of their proceedings, embodying what they had done since their arrival in London. What the evidence was they had collected, and what the opinions they had deduced. He followed it up with an exposition of his opinions, in which he said the delegates from the chief towns of the kingdom had been lightly spoken of, and lightly treated in the Houses of Parliament, but they must still persevere. Did not history tell them of the towns united in the Hansatic League, and also what those towns united for—to put down the feudal plunderers? Why should not we have a League of the towns? ("Cries of 'An Anti-Corn-Law League.'") Yes, a National Anti-Corn-Law League—(loud cheering)—and it will be the same that emancipated and glorified the Hanse Towns.

From this incidental allusion to history did the name of this great movement, which advances so fast to the liberation of commerce, arise.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MOVEMENT.

MR. COBDEN, destitute of the personal exterior that ministered so much to the oratory of Chatham, Burke, and Fox, has one of the least impassioned styles. He is earnest, but not intense—simple as childhood, but never dull—straightforward, but never vulgar; he abounds in the *argumentum ad hominem ex concessis*, but he is never vituperative—never subtle, but always acute—at no time profound—but always sagacious—more bullied than any, except O'Connell, and—(and it will be necessary to be haughty in quotation of well-proved facts, which appeal to the common judge in every man's bosom, and indomitably true to their legitimate induction. He derives none of his power from the influence of the landlord, or from great property acquired by trade. With such a lack of what has always been thought indispensable to party success, Mr. Cobden has yet risen, in two or three sessions, to contest the championship of the Premier experienced in parliamentary tactics for thirty years, and he represents more fairly the sentiments of a larger number of Her Majesty's subjects than, perhaps, any other member of Parliament.

Seven bishops, right reverend fathers in God, opposed Lord Montagu's motion on the Corn-laws.

The petition from Dundee to both Houses of Parliament, for a total and immediate abolition of the corn and provision laws, has received about 10,000 signatures of all classes of the community. The delegates will be forthwith transmitted for presentation. The petition lately adopted at Lochec is in the course of signature.

A FARMER'S OPINION OF THE CORN LAWS.—Mr. W. Rothwell, a farmer at Winwick, in a review of the corn laws since 1835, in the March number of the *Farmer's Magazine*, contends that they have been positively injurious to both farmers and labourers. At the conclusion of the article he thus writes: "I ground my objections to any corn laws, principally, that they lead to everlasting uncertainty in the affairs of almost every class, by raising or depressing their expectations above or below par, and lead to everlasting agitation and ill-feeling between the different classes which ought to go hand in hand together. Through them, men's minds are always in an unsettled state. Repeat them, and we shall soon know what we are all about. We could not be worse than we are. If we have a fixed duty, let it be a low one, of about 4s. a quarter, for the purpose of revenue."

FOOD—AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter from Emma Alderd, Sister of Mary Howland, from the United States, dated East Bethlehem, Washington County, 2d month, 1843:—"Things are at present in a very depressed state, from the almost unparalleled lowness of produce, so that the farmer can make little or nothing by his articles. If he is not in debt, and able to carry on without much outcry, he may do well; but if money is necessary, he may be, and soon is, involved in difficulties. To the man that has money to spend and to the poor man, there are favourable circumstances, but for the man who lives on a cheap: to-day we have bought fine beef at two cents, a pound, butter is from five to six, eggs rather less than two for a penny, turkeys twenty-five cents, flour from eighteen to twenty pounds for our English shilling, and sugar, tea, and coffee, are all very low. When I see the teeming abundance of this fruitful country, where food is a complete drug, and think of the

thousands pining for want in England, how do I long, I may say pray, that He who regardeth the cry of the poor may, in his compassion and tender mercy, so influence the hearts of the rulers, that the two countries might be a mutual blessing. The manufacturers of England would be a great advantage here, and the surplus produce of America would fill the houses of the poor with you with abundant comfort."—*Keene's Bath Journal*.

CABLES.—The petition to the Commons House of Parliament for the total and immediate repeal of the corn law has received, up to the present time, 4,180 signatures, care having been taken to exclude the signatures of youths under eighteen years of age.

THE WESTMINSTER CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—On Wednesday night the members of the Westminster Central Committee assembled at the offices of the Anti-Corn-law League, to take steps for the purpose of raising funds towards assisting the League in exertions to obtain a total repeal of the corn-laws. The committee was numerously attended, and several gentlemen offered themselves as canvassers for the various parishes in which they resided, when the parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Ann, Soho; St. Clement Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Savoy, were appointed to be immediately canvassed. The committee of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which was appointed at a vestry meeting held upon the question of the corn-laws, forwarded £43, and £50 had been previously sent in from St. James's, Westminster, making, in addition to other sums received by Mr. Pouncey, the treasurer, above £110, paid into his hands from the different parishes in the city of Westminster.

MR. VILLIERS'S MOTION.—Of this we may be assured, that whatever be the result of the *division*, the result of the *discussion* will be most favourable to the progress of our cause. Discussion, indeed, is a term which ought scarcely be used, for argument is not likely to be attempted against us, since each foundation for it has successively been cut out from under our adversaries. From their own mouths can we convict them of treason against the welfare of the nation, and they may be assured due justice shall be done to their denials. The people at large, moreover, will see the glaring inconsistency which admits the truth of our principles, but refuses to put them into practice, which talks free trade but acts restriction, and while it affects the character of philanthropy, postpones to the temporary selfishness of the few the permanent interests of the many. The conversion of several of the most influential fixed-duty men will be a remarkable symptom of the times; and the debate in general will, we doubt not, do many more to those already noted, than the rapid progress which repeal has made, a progress unrivalled in the same space of time by any other public movement. What those of the Whigs may do, who have hitherto stood aloof from the cause of total and immediate repeal, we need not now conjecture, though certain rumours which have reached us promise an addition to our adherents. One thing is certain. Our course is plain. It is an open, an honest, and a manly one; nay, it is the course deserving of such epithets. We are the advocates of total and immediate repeal. This alone can save England, and we will not be content with less.—*Anti-Corn-Law Circular*.

NORWICH.—On Friday evening a meeting of the friends of free trade was held in St. Andrew's Hall, to hear addresses from R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, and R. Moore, Esq., when that magnificent building was crowded in every part, the body being filled with electors and working men, whilst upon the orchestra were some of the leading Liberals of the borough. The termination of the proceedings witnessed the of late rare occurrence in Norwich, of an enthusiastic and unanimous expression of opinion. Attempts were made on the commencement by those old offenders, the Chartists, led on by a man from London, who gave his name as Mantz, or some such unknown monosyllable, but it was put down instantly by the meeting, who evidently came to be interested and instructed upon this subject. A far more important question has, however, been held this morning in the same place, comprising a large body of farmers and agriculturists, generally from the neighbourhood; in fact, whether as respects the movement of the Anti-Corn-law League, or the political interests of this country, this morning's meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, is the most important occurrence that has taken place for many a day. The experiment has been fairly tried of summoning a gathering of farmers, to hear an Anti-Corn-law advocate, and it has been completely successful. I understand that it was determined upon, at the instance of Mr. Cobden, who, in answer to an invitation from the Norwich Anti-Corn-law Association, made it a condition of his paying them a visit, that they should provide him with an audience of farmers. Placards and circulars, inviting the agriculturists to meet him, and a deputation from the League, were consequently sent into all the neighbouring districts twenty miles round Norwich, and the hour fixed on was eleven o'clock on a market-day, to suit their convenience. The hall was provided with seats, and by the time of taking the chair, there were about 1,200 persons present, a large proportion of them farmers. The proceedings were much enlivened towards the close by Mr. Lemon, the chairman of the committee for erecting a monument to the late Earl of Leicester, who accepted Mr. Cobden's challenge, thrown out at the beginning of his address to the meeting to all present, to put questions to him at the termination of the speeches. Mr. Lemon's questions elicited from the honourable member for Stockport some explanations, which proved to be most interesting and satisfactory of the whole of his elucidations. Even Mr. Lemon's friends confessed that the replies were satisfactory, and that gentleman, on taking his departure, which he did before the close of the meeting, shook hands with the members of the deputation, amidst the applause of the meeting. The deep interest that was felt in the whole proceedings may be understood by the fact, that the entire meeting remained in the hall till nearly three o'clock, unmindful apparently of the market and the dinner-hour. The whole affair went off to perfection; the speakers were happily blended. Mr. Cobden's argumentative statement was followed by Colonel Thompson's quaint and quiet illustrations, and the audience were warmed up at the close by an appeal to the feelings by Mr. Moore, which drew tears from the eyes of many a weather-beaten face. I must not omit to add an incident which is regarded as of very great importance here; the vote of thanks to the deputation, which was moved by Capt. Fitzroy, was seconded by Mr. Joseph M. Gurney, a man of local weight in God borough, an extensive banker, and whose high standing in the Society of Friends, and general influence in the religious world, make his adhesion to the cause of corn-law repeal of the utmost importance. Judging from this day's meeting I should be disposed to say that the League has succeeded in making a lodgment amongst the farmers.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The fourth weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League took place on Wednesday evening, in Drury-Lane Theatre.

The attendance of the people was fully as great as on the three preceding occasions. There were as many ladies in the circles as we have before witnessed, and the respectability of the audience, and the favourable circumstances attending the several speakers, were strong evidences that the League was working its way, and actually—a conviction on the public mind that these meetings were of higher concernment than those which usually attract crowded assemblies in this metropolis.

The gentlemen whom we observed on the platform were—Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., T. Milner Gibson, Esq.,

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Wednesday a meeting of senate of the University of London was held at Somerset House for the purpose of electing examiners and professors in the subjects required of candidates in arts, medicines, and laws. The Chancellor, the Earl of Burlington, occupied the chair. It was stated, that, since the last annual meeting, the University had

ALL BARREN.—The *Jersey Gazette* intimated to its readers last week—"We have heard of no local intelligence of importance. Our reporter, having chilblains, is afraid of venturing out to seek for some this weather; and the heavy fall of snow has intercepted all communication with the exterior."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a spirited letter complaining of the liberties Mr. Burn has taken with various operas produced by him at Covent-garden. Perhaps the writer's charges are all correct—but who ever said that Mr. Burn was anything like an ardent elegiacist in operatic affairs? If native composers were sufficiently encouraged here, there would be no occasion for trying mutilations of foreign operas.

BRECHER'S VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE.—We have received a copy of this work (just published by Mr. Bentley), and shall notice it, as its interest merits, in our next. Had it appeared twenty years ago, it would have much facilitated the efforts then being made to discover the North-West passage.

F. M. C. (Chatham).—Send up the drawings at the price named.

P. Q.—The idea is absurd, to call a middle-aged woman, of certain (or uncertain) character, "the divine Fanny Elder." If twenty Queens instead of our own Victoria, had gone to see her dances, it would not purify nor un-fortify the woman.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Much said and little done, in Parliament, since our last. We might stereotype the sentence, and it would answer, week after week, without any alteration. The real business of the Session will not commence until after Easter. Then, we dare say, there will be something done—after a fashion! What an admirable thing it would be if "the palaver" (as the Indians call it) were to come on after the actual business of legislation! At present, it is speech-making *versus* law-making.

THE EDUCATION SCHEME.

The Factory Bill, which has been put off until after Easter, appears not likely to pass without very considerable amendments. Our readers are aware, of course, that the measure includes provisions for the education of children and young persons employed in factories. The church-people ought to grumble at its "liberality," but the Dissenters and Roman Catholics consider that they have the chief cause for dissatisfaction.

Let the bill pass in its present shape, and the result will not only be the annihilation of all Sunday and other schools, supported by Dissenters, as well as the British and National schools, but the provisions of the bill are entirely subversive of all the principles of civil and religious liberty,—the appointment of trustees, the election of masters, the admission or dismissal of children being placed entirely under the control of the Established Church.

At the Swansea meeting against this bill, it was stated that the 51st clause empowers the bishop of the diocese to select a clerical trustee for each school, who shall hold office so long as the bishop might deem proper, and the trustee so chosen is empowered annually to select two church or chapel wardens to be trustees with him. The 54th clause enacts that the trustees so appointed shall meet once a month to determine upon matters connected with the school, and shall transact no business unless three or more be present, the clerical trustee presiding; but a less number than three can dismiss any child from such school. The 58th clause is particularly obnoxious, and provides for the introduction of the Church Catechism, the Liturgy, and other services of the church into such schools. True, there is a clause, which has been called the Dissenters' saving clause, which gives parents the power of objecting to their children attending those lectures, but as long as another clause empowers the clerical trustee or trustees to refuse admission to, or dismiss any child, that clause is of no effect.

The measure appears to be one for Church Extension; in fact to compel people to become of the same mind in religious matters, and of placing the education of the rising generation under the entire control of the clergy of the Established Church, whether they reside to be of the high church, Puseyite, or evangelical party. Besides, by appropriating a portion of the poor rate to propagate the doctrines of the Established Church, it will compel the members of the Society of Friends, and other conscientious Dissenters, to resist the payment of that rate, as they would, in paying, be contributing towards the promulgation of a religion which they conscientiously believed to be erroneous.

CARBONIC ACID GAS MOTIVE POWER.

The wonderful invention patented by Isambard Bragg, Esq., for improvements in obtaining motive power by means of "carbonic acid gas," is one so peculiarly applicable to the present adaptation of machinery for the purpose of transition through the atmosphere, that we do not deem it superfluous or uninteresting to furnish our readers with a brief explanation of its principles. In the first place, however, we would direct particular attention to the singular advantages which the inventor undertakes to achieve in the very outset of its specification; and these chiefly consist in the so arranging of its mechanical portions as to render the entire engine comparatively simple and beautifully compact; while, from the singular nature of its chemical ingredients, the monstrous inconvenience now experienced in all steam locomotives in the additional space occupied by, and enormous weight arising from their ordinary stock of fuel, will be totally surmounted—thus rendering the whole machine light and buoyant in the extreme. The principal excellence of this new motive power, however, exists in the fact of the original materials, through the medium of whose propelling energy it is set in motion, being recovered, and so, by parate bodies, by decomposition, and thus in a series of admirable operations the same identical volumes of gas being used over and over again, without the slightest diminution, and with not a particle of expenditure beyond the original output. On reference to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in which the editor publishes a three explanatory engraving; and, on examining the specification itself, we find the entire adaptation of carbonic acid gas clearly, though elaborately described. Yet from the extended nature of these two articles, we may perhaps be permitted to condense our own outline, culling occasionally from each paper, as we deem it either necessary or advisable.

The object of the inventor, as before noticed, is to evolve carbonic acid in the form of gas, and after it has been used for the moving of a piston in a suitable cylinder, to absorb that gas by means of certain chemical matters. For the purpose, therefore, two materials are employed, namely, super-sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of ammonia; which, being respectively contained in two

vessels, are constantly introduced into a strong receptacle called the "generator." The gas, which is consequently evolved from the combination of these two liquids, is then conducted by a pipe to a cylinder having a piston like the steam-engine, with valves for opening and closing the ports for the induction and education of the carbonic acid gas. This gas, after each successive operation of the piston, is introduced through the eduction pipe into two vessels, containing a solution of ammonia, on uniting with which it is converted into carbonate of ammonia, which carbonate of ammonia is drawn off at intervals into the original receptacle of that material. This is one of the two ingredients recovered. In the meantime, the vessels receiving the carbonic acid gas from the eduction way of the engine, must be continually supplied with a solution of ammonia (for the purpose of taking of that gas), by a pipe connected with another vessel, into which the solution of ammonia is received from a "still," into which "still" the sulphate of ammonia is drawn which is, from time to time, withdrawn from the "generator," and conveyed to a separate receptacle not yet mentioned. The formation of sulphate of ammonia in the "generator" being the consequence of the evolution of carbonic acid from the mixture of super-sulphate of ammonia and the carbonate of ammonia, and, by submitting the sulphate of ammonia to heat in a suitable "still," a portion of the ammonia is driven off in the shape of vapour, which is absorbed by water in an adjacent vessel, the remaining matter in the "still" being the super-sulphate of ammonia, which is drawn off into the original receptacle of that ingredient. And thus is the other material recovered.

For locomotive purposes, however, and likewise for engines of a yet more compact nature, the carbonic acid gas is used, without the whole process being carried on in the engine itself, in a *liquid form*, contained in iron tubes; for the same machine there are also another series of tubes, charged with liquid ammonia; each of these materials, on assuming a gaseous nature, exerts a pressure independently against the pistons, and then escaping into a common reservoir, styled the "condenser," become united, forming carbonate of ammonia, which being subsequently decomposed (in a similar manner to the one described above) can be re-used.

Such are the clear and simple elements of this truly beautiful invention, at once scientific in its foundation, and self-evident in its applicability; being based on the incontestable laws of chemical affinity. And considering the extraordinary economy of carbonic acid gas, scattered in boundless profusion, as it is, over the whole globe, impregnating the atmosphere, and the organs of animal respiration, and the delicious verdure of the whole vegetable kingdom; and taking into account also the unequalled propelling power of this subtle elastic denature, or if it does, the very sanguine anticipation to the universal adoption of this wonderful invention, and the explosion (metaphorically not literally) of all locomotives worked by steam.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.—No. IV.

It will be necessary, before we enter into a description of the compounds of the elements, already under our notice, to give a slight sketch of the laws which govern the combination of the elementary bodies. Some bodies combine, apparently in every proportion, such as sulphuric acid and water, alcohol and water, while others combine only in every proportion up to a certain degree. As an instance of this species of combination, we have the solution of a salt in water, in which, when a certain quantity has been dissolved, the water will dissolve no more at that particular temperature. But if we examine any chemically compound body, we shall find it very differently constituted; for in this case a certain weight of each element entering into its composition is required; and if there is an excess of either element, it will enter into no combination, or if it does, the body formed is very different. Thus, water is a compound of one atom, or equivalent of oxygen, or eight parts, by weight, and are equivalent of hydrogen, or one part, by weight; and no other proportions than these will form water. If we have twice the above quantity of oxygen, or sixteen parts to one of hydrogen, we obtain the neutral oxide of hydrogen, an extremely corrosive fluid, possessing very singular properties.

This law holds good in all other cases; thus, sulphuric acid is always composed of sulphur, one equivalent, or sixteen parts by weight, and three equivalents, or twenty-four parts, of oxygen; if we have only two equivalents of oxygen, sulphuric acid is formed, which differs completely from the preceding compound.

The following is a list of the elements we shall consider, together with their equivalents, or combining proportions:—

Elements.	Equivalents.
Carbon	6
Oxygen	8
Hydrogen	1
Nitrogen	14
Potassium	40
Sodium	24
Calcium	20
Magnesium	13
Silicium	16
Sulphur	16
Phosphorus	31
Chlorine	36
Fluorine	19

All elements combine, either in the above proportions, or in some multiple of them, and hence, by the aid of the preceding table, in analysis, for by a simple proportion we can calculate the quantity of any particular body we may meet with in a compound submitted to examination.

The equivalent of a compound body is the sum of the equivalents of its elements; thus potash is a compound of potassium, 40 or one equivalent, and oxygen 8; so that the equivalent of potash is 40+8=48.

Compound bodies also unite in their equivalent proportions, so that to form sulphate of potash, we require 40 parts of sulphuric acid, and 48 parts of potash, making the equivalent of sulphate of potash 88.

Having premised thus, we can proceed with our subject without the fear of being misunderstood.

COMPOUNDS OF CARBON AND OXYGEN.—There are only three direct compounds of these elements interesting to the agricultural chemist, these are carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and oxalic acid.

The first of these, carbonic acid, is the one we shall particularly examine, as it is to it vegetables owe the supply of carbon necessary to their existence. For a length of time this supply was supposed to have been derived from soluble carbonaceous matter contained in the soil, but the late researches of Liebig have proved that the soil could not furnish a sufficient quantity, and that the greater part is obtained from the carbonic acid contained in the atmosphere.

Carbonic acid may be conveniently prepared for experiment from fragments of chalk or marble, by the action of hydrochloric acid (spirit of salt), in an apparatus similar to that one described under the head Hydrogen. It is also furnished in large quantities by combustion, respiration, and fermentation. It is accumulated to a great extent in chalk beds, mountains of limestone, and marble; it is also found in many mineral waters, as those of Pyrmont and Seltzer.

Carbonic acid also abounds in the sea wells and caverns, where, in consequence of its great specific gravity, it occupies the lower portion, while the upper is tolerably free from it; an example of this kind is afforded in the Grotto del Cave, near Naples. This gas is also given off in great abundance in volcanic regions.

Carbonic acid is the heaviest of all gases;—It has no colour, is much heavier than atmospheric air, its density being 1.524, atmospheric air being 1.000. It is on this account it can be poured from one vessel to another, like water. It is incapable of supporting combustion, and is not a mineral matter. Water dissolves its own bulk of the gas at ordinary temperature and pressure, and the solution forms a pleasant acidulous drink, known under the name of soda-water. This so called soda-water

is generally nothing more than a solution of carbonic acid; some makers indeed, more honest than the rest, do employ soda in its manufacture, but the cheap rate at which it is commonly sold; renders that addition impossible.

Carbonic acid, though noxious to animal, is necessary to vegetable life, in which provision, the infinite wisdom of the Creator is manifested, rendering that which is produced by man, and the various processes employed by him requisite to vegetables, which in their turn tend to his healthy condition. This acid is composed of one equivalent of carbon, or 6, and 2 of oxygen, or 16, making its equivalent 22.

CARBONIC OXIDE.—This is also a gaseous body, and may be prepared by passing carbonic acid through a red hot porcelain tube, or by exposing a mixture of chalk and iron filings to a red heat, in an iron bottle, like the one used in the preparation of oxygen. It is colourless, odourless, and tasteless, like atmospheric air, it is inflammable, and destructive of animal life. Carbonic oxide is not known to exert any direct influence on vegetable life; but it is probable that the next compound, oxalic acid, is formed in plants by its means. It consists of carbon, one equivalent, or six, and oxygen eight; thus, its equivalent is fourteen.

OXALIC ACID.—This substance, unlike the two preceding bodies, is a solid, resembling somewhat, in appearance, sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts. It is prepared by the action of nitric acid upon sugar. It is a powerful acid, and very poisonous. It exists largely in some vegetables, such as the parrot (*Cassia acedula*, whence its name), the hairs of the chick-pea, in the leaves and roots of rubarb, &c., in a free state. When combined with lime, it constitutes the principal solid part of many lichens, sometimes amounting to 20 per cent. of the pure acid. It is composed of two equivalents of carbon, or 12, and one of oxygen, or 8, or twenty-four, so that its equivalent is thirty-six, equal to the sum of the equivalents of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide united; and when oxalic acid is decomposed, it furnishes the two other oxides of carbon already named.

From these facts, its probable formation in the plant will be noticed in another paper.

WATER.—PASSAGE THROUGH LEADEN PIPES.—It is, doubtless, within the recollection of most of our readers that Professor Clark, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, some months since, patented a process for rendering water less impure and less hard than the water which is supplied to the London public, by the existing water companies; and in a series of lectures, which he delivered at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, deprecated the apathy of those companies, and expatiated on the supineness of their subscribers in submitting to the impure stuff that was sent out to them. Now the Professor's assertions were well founded, and there was certainly a great deal of truth in what he said; still there exists in London and elsewhere an evil of importance, which a great many families suffer, having in their own power a remedy; and we shall point out in this paper a case which teaches us that it is necessary for our countrymen to bestow a little care and thought upon the means of water, and we would ask, in what can our reasoning faculties be more judiciously exerted than on the subject of health? When we reflect that every animal on the earth, from the "genus homo," down to the most insignificant living being, is dependent on the "crystal fountain," it is certainly a subject requiring our especial attention; and we would ask, of the question the whole race of teetotalers, brandy-and-water drinkers, &c., as a class of the community capable of taking care of themselves; but we ought not to forget that the poor domestic animal is at the mercy of the ignorant as well as of the intelligent, and can have no means of protecting itself. When we look at beautiful wild nature, and see the stag roaming at his leisure among his hundred companions, we cannot help reflecting on the happy state of these noble creatures; they require no doctors, Nature's instinct is their only counselor;

They crop the flowering shrub,
And drink of the pure stream,
Which Nature, in her bounty, has dispensed,

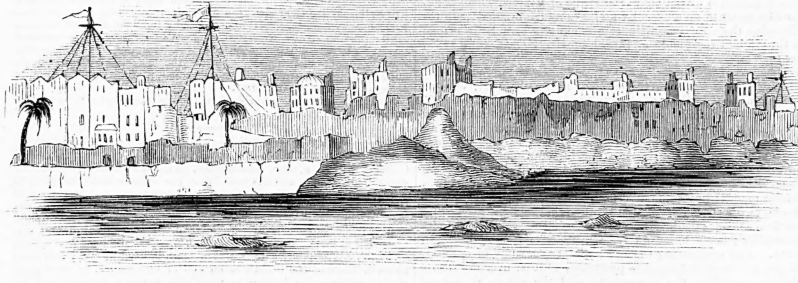
without danger; but let us look at the condition of the horse, the cow, &c., &c., how different is their case; for them we must have our veterinary surgeon, &c., and why? because we take them from their state of nature, and having done so, leave them without considering either their comfort or health. Again, to our nobler selves; our own human race, contrast nine-tenths of the civilized world with the savages of unpolished nature; instead of the *vigilant, pulsing* stamina of the former, we find them *healthful and vigorous*, both in body and mind. No gout, no dyspepsia, no plethora, no necessity for those abominable pharmaceutical preparations, blue pills and black doses, which make his sickle his antidote morning and night; and, in short, there is no living thing in creation not dependent on water. We apprehend that the generality of our readers are aware that the more pure the water, the larger is the quantity of carbonic acid gas contained in it, giving it a greater susceptibility for any impurity from the surface of the vessel into which it is poured, and for any certain chemical action on different substances, forming what is technically called a salt of the metal with which it may be brought in contact; and yet we find in use, for general purposes, this very application, in the form of lead pipes, tanks, cisterns, &c., &c., either as a means of conveying water, or as our own "jocule," or as a reservoir for our domestic purposes, a practice which cannot be too much deprecated; the action is this:—The carbonic acid in the water enters into combination with the lead and forms a salt, called carbonate of lead, which is in itself a powerful poison; and, in all human proportions, it is the cause of many of the ailments "which our flesh is heir to." Now, how much of this inconvenience might be remedied, by simply taking notice of the means which nature adopts in the transit of her gifts; does she supply us through aqueous of poison? No. Neither need we adopt the proceeding of the slate, the stone, or the wood, in the form of a wooden trough, or other innoxious material, for its supply, would be all that is required. On an analysis of some water from one of the departments of the Royal establishments (which was procured for the laboratory of the Royal Polytechnic Institution for the purpose) being sent to me, I found that in the first sample, which was pure, the water was perfectly free from any trace of lead. This spring, being at some considerable distance from the place where it is required (viz., the kennel of her Majesty's hounds), it is conveyed thence through pipes of lead; on the second sample (mind, taken from the pipes!) being submitted to analysis, the quantity of lead contained therein amounted to 1-312 grs., or approaching 1 grs. of carbonate of lead to the imperial gallon of water; there can, therefore, be but strong grounds for presuming that the disease called kennel lameness in sporting phyllophages, and which now rages amongst the hounds there, is caused by the quantity of lead taken into the stomach of the pet animals; and what gives us a greater desire to promote some attention to the subject is the fact, that not only the canine race, but the human also are sufferers, as in more than one case a species of paralysis, and effects similar to the painter's colic, has attacked the attendants on the kennel, and one of whom we believe one of her Majesty's whippers-in is suffering from it. Having presented these data, and traced as far as possible some probable cause for such casualties, we take leave of the subject with a sincere hope, that in the proper quarter some investigation of a scientific character will be made "pro bono publico,"—*Illustrated Polytechnic Review.*

COAL, LIME, AND IRON.—A correspondent of the *New Zealand Journal* says:—"The great difficulty in making iron is the almost impossibility of finding lime, coal, and iron near together. Iron cannot be made without the three, and they are all so heavily taxed by the market, that it is almost impossible to procure any one of them. The riches of Staffordshire have arisen from lime-stone being found under the castle at Dudley, in Worcestershire; but the coal and iron of Staffordshire by themselves were of little value; the lump of lime-stone at Dudley, by itself, is worthless. A canal was dug from the lime-stone into the bed of coal (ten yards thick in Staffordshire), under which is iron-stone, the coal could not convert into iron without lime to flux it. This thick bed of coal, with iron underneath, sells for £1,000 per acre (that of Mr. Attwood's sold to the British Iron Company was £2,000 per acre), and as fast as the canal is cut out into the iron, it is taken away from the canal; as soon as it is worked out as far as the canal goes, the canal company finds it worth its while to cut it forward into the bed of coal, and thus the lime-stone at Dudley has produced an immense sum of money to its owner, the Lord Dudley and Ward. The coal and iron of Staffordshire have produced a great deal of money from never heard of until late years, and the Canal-company have made a very profitable investment in bringing these heavy materials together."

OVERLAND MAIL.

Since our last the public have been startled by intelligence from India, received by extraordinary express, in advance of the Overland Mail. It ran to the effect that "A division of 2,700 men, under the command of Sir C. Napier, supported by three steamers, wishing to occupy the course of the Indus, was attacked, on the 17th of February, near Hyderabad, by 22,000 Hindoos, commanded by the Ameers of Scinde. After a desperate struggle the enemy were routed, abandoning fifteen pieces of cannon, and four thou-

sand killed and wounded. Hyderabad is occupied; the Ameers have been taken prisoners. The English division has had two hundred and fifty-six killed or wounded." It added that "A mutiny broke out, on the 21st of January, in the garrison at Manilla. The artillery reduced the mutineers, and blew up a powder magazine, of which they had taken possession. Six Spanish officers were wounded or killed. On the 23rd, order was quite restored."



[Views of the small towns extending from Scinde to the westward.]

This news which was published on Tuesday, was naturally considered of first-rate importance, and further particulars were looked for with intense anxiety. The following official report has since come to hand:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, Feb. 27.

On the morning of the 15th instant, a body of 8,000 men with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal Chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British Residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from 4 to 5 feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men. * * * After keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat in the best possible order to the iron steamers *Planet* and *Satellite*, and ultimately formed a junction with Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., at Hala.

The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount on the side of the enemy to 90 killed, and many wounded.

On the following day, the 16th instant, Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meenace, distant about 10 miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcement would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meenace at 4 o'clock in the morning, the 17th. At 8 o'clock, a.m. the advanced guard of Major-General Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at 9 o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men, of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued with the most undaunted bravery repeatedly rushed upon them, sword in hand; after a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

The following day, Meer Rostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Kyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hussein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 30th inst.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.—The first meeting of the committee and subscribers interested in the establishment of the above asylum took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, James Nisbet, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was attended by most of the principal publishers and booksellers in the metropolis, among whom were George Orme, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., B. Green, Esq., Charles Tilt, Esq., Messrs. Piper, Newman, Taylor, &c. The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the object proposed was to afford a comfortable residence, within a short distance of London, to their less fortunate brethren who might need such an asylum in old age. It was formed in connection with the Bookseller's Provident Institution, and had already received liberal support from many members of the trade, the subscriptions at present in hand amounting to £1,500. Mr. Duncan, in moving the first resolution, "That a society be now formed, to be called the Bookseller's Provident Retreat," congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended their efforts in establishing the parent institution, the invested capital of which already amounted to £12,200, while its funds had been liberally distributed to a large number of afflicted members, from whom letters of grateful acknowledgment had been received. The motion having been seconded, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Spottiswoode (the Queen's printer) moved the next resolution recom-

ending the purchase of a piece of freehold land, on which to erect the Retreat, which was seconded by W. Jordan, Esq., in an eloquent address. Mr. W. Jones, Secretary to the Religious Tract Society, moved the appointment of a committee to conduct the preliminary arrangements, consisting of the following fifteen gentlemen:—Messrs. Nisbet, Duncan, Rodd, Baldock, Malcolm, Bigg, Sharp, Foss, Boren, Hodgson, Brown, Newman, and Lettly. The motion was unanimously adopted, after which a long list of subscriptions was announced by the Secretary, among which the following may be mentioned:—Mr. C. Orme, £105; Mr. Nisbet, £52 10s.; Mr. Whittaker, £21, and £52 10s. for the Provident Institution; Mr. Hood, of the same firm, £52 10s.; the Religious Tract Society, £52 10s.; Mr. Tilt, £21; Mr. H. Colburn, £21; Mr. Alderman Kelly, £21; Mr. Duncan, £21; Mr. Bagster, £21, and Mr. Spottiswoode, £21. The total amount received in the room was £240. Several other resolutions were then put and carried, after which thanks were voted to the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

A correspondent of the *Times* says, that at this time there are between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 of money in the hands of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery a considerable portion of which is kept from the starving and suffering suitors by the want of progress in the Master's office.

AFGHANISTAN.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father Dost Mahomed is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawar, as if to join him. Akbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawar, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion. From Candahar news has been received that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek safety in flight.

INDIA PROPER.

Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delhi on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to contribute by various arrangements to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkand districts. Among the reports was one that the Brahmans of Sonnaith had declined to receive the much-talked-of gates, which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mohammedan's tomb, and that these celebrated trophies were to be sent to another destination.

The Courts Martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "not guilty" has been pronounced for each; there is a most marked distinction made on the remarks of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief, as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Eleopou had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger had left Hong Kong for Canton on the 17th, in order to pay a visit of ceremony. Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

MAUNDY MONEY.



MONGST the old customs recently fallen into desuetude, it is singular that the custom of giving maundy money should so long have stood its ground. To each of our readers who may be curious to learn the preservation of this gift, we would advise a visit on Thursday next to the chapel, at Whitehall, where the interesting ceremony of bestowing the maundy takes place at eleven o'clock.

According to the number of years attained by the reigning monarch, so is the amount of the maundy regulated; and to many persons also as may receive the bounty, there is a present annually made in kind as a species of substitute for the monarch washing their feet which was originally done. We subjoin illustrations of the present maundy money struck off at the Mint for presentation on Thursday next, and consisting of silver penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces.



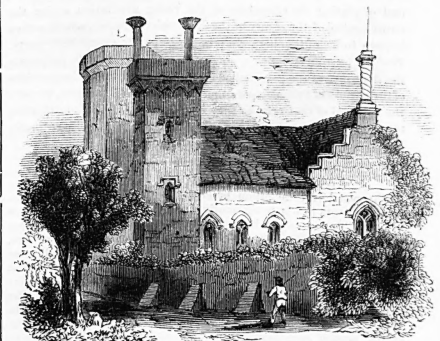
The die is remarkably well executed, and the appearance of the coins altogether, may be pronounced remarkably neat. The fourpenny piece is distinguished from those generally in circulation by the crown being elevated above the figure, instead of Britannia being seen on the sea-shore as usual. Twenty-three persons will receive this year the Royal Bounty.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The committee of this association advertised a premium of £50 pounds in October last, for a series of ten designs in outline, illustrative of British history, or of some English author. In reply, thirty sets were forwarded, and the committee yesterday awarded the premium to a series illustrative of "Pilgrim's Progress," which, on opening the sealed letter accompanying it, was found to be by Mr. H. C. Selous. Some of the designs are deemed so satisfactory, that honorary premiums have been awarded to the authors of them.

—**Daguerreotype.** if we can credit a letter from Nice, of the 27th ultimo, in the *Presse*, has just received the last mark of perfection in that city. "We hasten," says the communication, "to inform our friends in France of the marvellous discovery which has just been made here. Chevalier Hler, whose talents as an artist are well known, has just arrived at the means of producing Daguerreotypic pictures of various colours, exactly representing nature. The likeness and the colouring are imparted together, and just as rapidly as in the usual manner. This process has also this advantage, of supporting the double test of heat and water."

—**HOAX.**—On Saturday night the walls of Bath were plastered with notices (having attached to them the names of London printers), stating that, at the request of Mr. Roebuck, the "Aerial Steam Coach" would commence its proceedings on Monday, by making a trip from London to this city, and that it would alight on Beechen Cliff at half-past one "Bath time" after a journey of "20 minutes." Experience having shown us that there are no promises, however monstrous, which will not find those who are credulous enough to take them for sober seriousness, we were not surprised to see the crest and sides of Beechen Cliff crowded, at the hour named in the aforesaid bills, by some hundreds of persons, all eagerly agape for the appearance of the flying visitor from town. Large numbers stood their ground long after the appointed hour, under the conviction that the delay in the arrival of the machine was most probably caused by some little mishap, incident to its first journey, and that it would certainly arrive in the course of the afternoon. The house-tops in the lower part of the city also displayed numerous groups of anxious expectants.—*Bath Chronicle.*

THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.—NO. V.

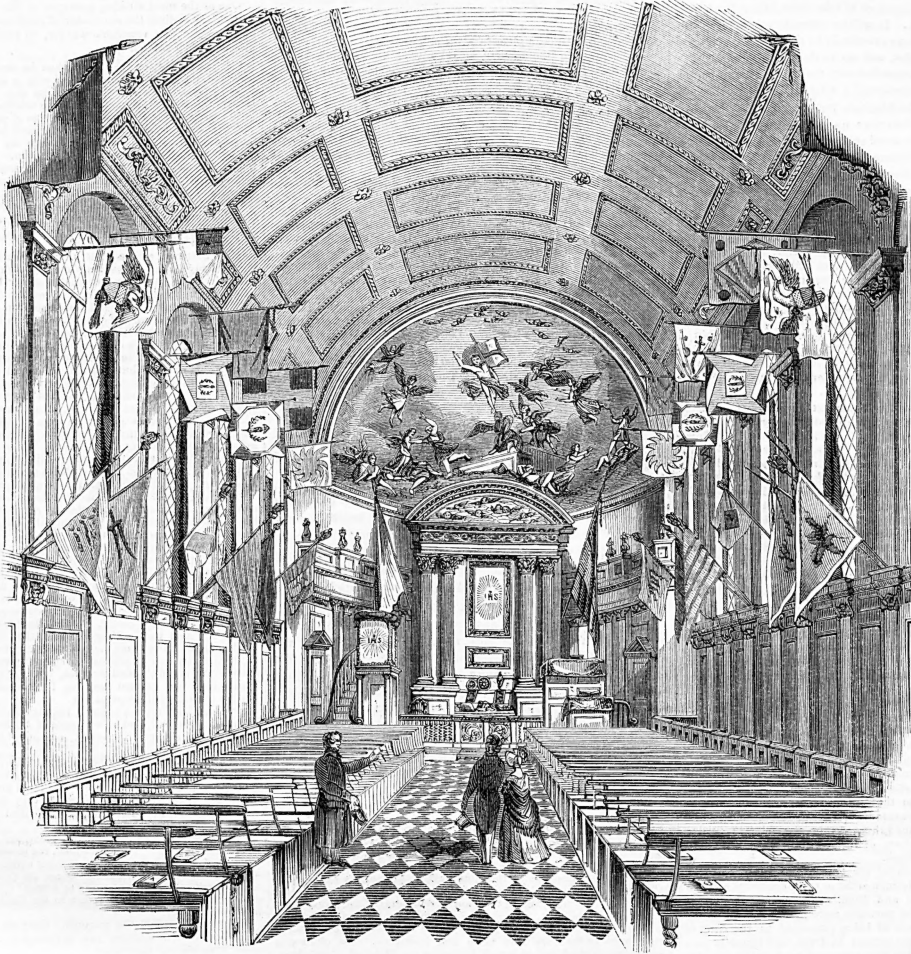


HATFIELD HOUSE.

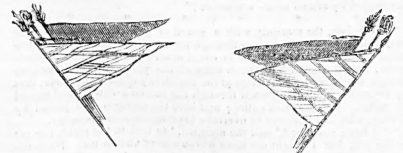


ERHAPS the reader who has wandered through the fertile, albeit somewhat flat county of Hertfordshire, has met with, in his wanderings between Hertford and St. Albans, an old monastic edifice, with a round turret and pointed windows? We have met with—using the past tense advisedly, for the remainder of the old building no longer exists, having been consumed at the time the deplorable conflagration took place, which destroyed the late Dowager Countess of Hatfield, at the advanced age of ninety-one, in the flames. Well, this building is—or rather was—Hatfield House, for the grey tower represented in our engraving is all that exists to show what has been. The old structure, of which this is the last relic, claims the Norman era for the time of its nativity, and such, we believe, has never been disputed. The grounds are extensive, and the woods and preserves adjoining furnish a plentiful supply of game, whilst the charms of nature, under a skilful master, have been carefully improved and matured by the graces of her sister Art.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.



erts such magic, to what a number of heart-stirring associations does the word "Chelsea" give rise? Here have resided Sir Thomas More, Holbein, St. Evremont, Pym, Walpole, Hans Sloane, Nell Gwynne, the Duchess of Mazarin, and a hundred other personages equally as famous for their genius or their virtue, their wit or their beauty, their patriotism or their sufferings. There is an air of antiquity

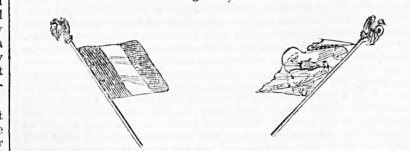


about the very trees as seen from the river; they seem to droop over the margin to kiss their shadows; the solemn and antique church, the venerable college, and the elm-arched Cheyne walk, all conspire to interest the heart and attract the eye, and despite the flaunting elegance of new buildings or the prim precision of modern streets, there they stand relics of a bygone age, to admonish whilst they adorn the present. Chelsea Hospital is said to have derived its origin from a suggestion of the quondam orange-girl, Nell Gwynne, made to her lover, Charles the Second. Be this as it may—and we shall presently consider on what foundation the assertion rests—it is alike honourable to all the parties concerned, and few will hesitate to concur in our eulogistic remark, when we assert that this institution ranks as one of the first which adorns the environs of our modern Babylon.

It is always a melancholy duty to destroy pleasing traditions, but this is not rarely the task of the antiquary. Believing that the footsteps of truth should be followed, let her lead whithersoever she may, we are bound to acknowledge that after any reference to dust of some choice antiquated tomes, which bear any reference to this subject, we are reluctantly compelled to disprove the assertion of Eleanor Gwynne having had any connection at all with the origin of this noble institution. The fact is, except as to traditional anecdote, this reference to Eleanor Gwynne chiefly depends on the remarks made by the anonymous author of her life, published in 1752. Before that time we meet with no mention of the circum-

stance; and it will be readily acknowledged that an unauthenticated statement of such a writer, at such a date, should meet with but little credit. It is true that about a century ago, there was a public-house near the hospital, which bore for its sign a fanciful portrait of Nell Gwynne, with an inscription beneath, signifying

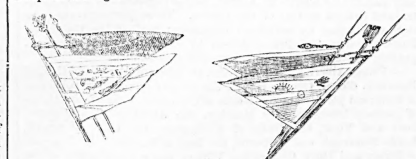
that the foundation took place in consequence of her desire, but this is more likely to have been occasioned by the vague tradition we have alluded to, rather than any real ground for such supposition. The site of the hostel, however, revivifies a train of pleasing associations. Here did many a thoughtless wight in "Bess's Golden Days," puff his pipe, and carol away the real and imaginary ills of life—here were the principal events, from the Spanish Armada to the Trafalgar victory, learnedly discussed by village politicians, and here did many a veteran from the neighbouring college recount the dangers he had passed, and shouldering his crutch, show how fields were won. But to return to the subject of our illustration. In the month of August, 1838, some workmen, excavating the ground on which this chapel stands, found a mass of human skeletons, perfect in their preservation, and indubitably within a few years of two century's antiquity. These were discovered to be the bodies of the first partakers of this college's hospitality, and since then nearly ten thousand pensioners have received its bounty. Their treatment is universally characterised by kindness and indulgence; and Wilkie never designed a



happier picture, than when he portrayed the denizens of the College bending over the "Gazette," with a smile of intense gratification gleaming on every countenance. We have not now space to enter into a long historical account of the College, even if we did not intend to pursue the subject in an early number, but shall at once revert to the Chapel, an illustration of which is prefixed to our sketch. The arrangement of the

building, it will be at once perceived, is in unison with those sacred offices for which it was designed, and presents a pleasing specimen of the florid style of architecture. Around the Hall are various flags captured in the different battles. The pair to the left were taken from the *Reliance* and *Englein* the retreat of the Peninsular army from Madrid.

The next is a Nepaulese standard captured by Lord Combermere. A little further on is the flag taken from the *Mahrattas* by Sir Arthur Wellesley; beyond are two French eagles captured at Martinique, and the rest are chiefly those of modern conquest amongst which the Chinese signals may be readily dis-



covered. We shall resume the subject at an early period, when we intend illustrating the other portions of this noble edifice, which deserves a much longer notice than our prescribed limits will at present allow.

SINGING FOR THE MILLION.—There is no doubt that Singing for the Million will take firm hold of the public mind, mouth, tongue, and teeth, so that the ordinary business of every-day life will be set to music. We should recommend, in the first instance, the adoption of popular tunes for the purpose of more speedily familiarising the people with the process we are first approaching to. We understand that is the intention of the Sheriff, on the occasion of any future proclamations of outlawry, to have them set to the magnificent tune of "Come, if you dare," and the learned Commissioner will, it is said, declare the expected dividend in Lord Huntingtower's bankruptcy, to the popular air of "Sing a song of sixpence." The evidence in cases of poking pockets might be arranged to the touching melody of "We met, 'twas in a crowd," and prisoners could harmoniously confess when taken in the fact at the line, "His eye was upon me." Bankrupts could surrender to the popular strain of "I give thee all, I can no more;" and the House of Commons might be counted out to the pleasing accompaniment of "One, two, buckle my shoe," which it would be easy for a clever man like the present Speaker to carry on as far as "thirty-eight, thirty-nine, then I'll be off to dine," which (if accompanied by a precipitate retreat from the House) would amount to an adjournment.

—What is the difference between a viaduct and an aqueduct? A *via duck* is a land duck, and a *aqua duck* is a water duck.

ENIGMA.—I am between a man and a horse in civilization, but am unknown to either in their savage state. What am I? A saddle.

—A fortune hunter being in a ball-room at Bath, heard a gentleman giving an account of a rich old widow thus: "Died, yesterday, in her eighty-ninth year," said the narrator. "What a pity!" exclaimed the fortune hunter—"What a fine match she would have made two days ago!"

THE COURT.

ACCOUEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—Every preparation has been made at Buckingham Palace in anticipation of this highly interesting event, which is expected to take place before the termination of the ensuing week. It will be remembered that (in November, 1841) for several days previously to the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and up to the morning of the day preceding Her Majesty's accouchement, the Queen, accompanied by her illustrious consort, promenade daily, as usual, in the private grounds attached to Buckingham Palace; thus showing that the general health of the Sovereign upon that occasion, as upon the present, continued in its usual state of excellence to the latest period. The following physicians will be in attendance at Buckingham Palace at the accouchement of Her Majesty:—Dr. Charles Locock, first physician accoucheur to the Queen; Dr. Robert Ferguson, second physician accoucheur; and Sir James Clark, Her Majesty's physician in ordinary. Mr. Richard Blagden, surgeon accoucheur to the Queen will also be in attendance. Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse, who was in attendance upon Her Majesty at the birth of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, has received the Queen's commands to resume her important duties upon the forthcoming auspicious occasion. The Court is not expected to return to Windsor until a few days before the Ascot races. Her Majesty, should the state of the Sovereign's health permit, has arranged to leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont within a month from the period of the Royal accouchement, and there to remain for about a week or ten days, returning from thence to Buckingham Palace for a few days previously to the Court's departure to Windsor for the summer season.

On Monday a Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Paymaster of the Forces, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. Her Majesty having appointed the Duke of Montrose to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stirling, his Grace took the oaths appointed to be taken. The Queen having appointed Colonel Hugh Baille to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ross, the Colonel was also sworn into office. The Queen gave audience to Lord Wharfedale, the Duke Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl Trevelyan, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Graham.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—All the arrangements have been made at Buckingham Palace for the interesting event in the Royal household, which may now be very shortly expected. The attendants have been all summoned to their posts, and the apartments assigned to the physicians have been prepared in case of a sudden emergency.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.—The royal children will, it is fully expected, reside for the benefit of the sea air in Lord Ashburton's villa, at Stoke's-bay, during the ensuing summer. An officer of the Household has this week been inspecting the premises, to ascertain if it contains sufficient accommodation for Lady Lytton, the governess, and the small household that will accompany the interesting infants. No situation in England is better adapted for the purpose designed than that fixed on; it is dry and commanding, without being so elevated as to court the keen air, and is far removed from any stagnant water, or the miasma arising from tidal mud lands on the shore of Stoke's bay being sand and shingle.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FIVE ARTS.—The portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, painted by Winterhalter, a German artist of some celebrity, are now on view at Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle's, Cockspur-street. It has been mentioned that these portraits were painted by command of Her Majesty, for the purpose of being presented to the King of the French. They were lately carried to Paris and formally presented to his Majesty, and have been conveyed back to this country for the purpose of being engraved. The portrait of the Queen is certainly a striking likeness, though we can hardly think it a flattering one. It is a half-length figure, seen in profile; but the head is turned round, and presents nearly a front view. The artist has placed a flower in one of the hands. If an objection can be made to the conception, we should think that it might be thought to want majesty. As regards its execution it is not so easy to judge, as the light by which it is shown is artificial; but it struck us as being painted in rather too low a key, and here and there we detected some harshness of touch. The drawing, however, is unexceptionably correct. The portrait of the Prince is sufficiently like to be known, and it presents the same beauties and defects as that of the Queen. These portraits are to be engraved in line by artists of eminence: that of the Queen by Forster, and that of Prince Albert by M. Louis, whose recent engraving of Napoleon has been so justly commended.

—Prince Albert attended, by Mr. G. Edward Anson and Colonel Bouvier, did Sir George Hayter the honour to visit his collection of historical pictures of the House of Commons in 1833, the House of Lords in 1820, &c. On Monday, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Argyll, Lords Montagu and Colborne, the Earl of Verulam, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a great many of the Nobility and Members of the House of Commons, also inspected the collection in the Egyptian Hall.

Viscount Melbourne, who intended to come to town from Brockton-hall immediately after the Easter recess for the season, has altered his arrangements, and it is doubtful whether he will leave his seat in Hertfordshire before the last week in the ensuing month or early in June.

Lord Brougham leaves town for Paris at the close of the present week. He will visit Cannes, his estate in the south of France, and it is his intention to sojourn there until after the Easter recess.

VISIT OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—There is not the slightest doubt but His Majesty fully intends to visit this country in the course of the ensuing month. It will entirely depend on the health of the Queen at what period of the month His Majesty will leave Germany, as it is said that it is the king's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until Her Majesty's recovery from her accouchement. Various alterations are being made at the king's apartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of servants have been engaged. It is stated the king will remain six weeks in this country, and the extra domestics have been taken on for two months certain.

HYDE-PARK.—The Duke of Sussex, as Ranger of Hyde-park, issued the following order on Saturday last to the gate-keepers:—"It is commanded by His Royal Highness the Ranger, that all carriages going along Piccadilly shall enter the park by the gate next Apsley House; that all carriages going to the park from Grosvenor-place or Knightsbridge shall enter by the second gate; and that all carriages leaving the park shall pass out through the central gate. These regulations are to be observed during the time when it is the pleasure of Her Majesty to drive through the park.—March 31, 1843."

The Earl of Zetland has been elected Vice-President of the

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. His lordship fills the distinguished appointment of Pro-Grand Master in the United Grand Lodge of England.

Lord Ward attained his 26th year on Monday week, and in two years will be in full possession of his large estates.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand the marriage of the Earl of Leicester and Miss Whitbread is to be solemnised on Monday week. It is not yet determined whether the ceremony will take place in town or not.

Mr. Moon had the honour of submitting to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on Tuesday, the large historical engraving of John Burnett, from the late Sir David Wilkie's picture of the Death of the Sultan Tipoo Saib at the Capture of Seringapatam.

The Earl of Rossmore, Master of the Royal Stag-hounds, has resolved to "do away" with the annual Easter hunt and the consequent forwardness of the season. The hunt has existed through the reigns of several sovereigns.

BROCKET-HALL, HERTS.—The Duke of Bedford and Lord and Lady John Russell arrived on Tuesday on a visit to Viscount Melbourne. The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., is also amongst the noble Viscount's visitors, and an accession of company is expected during the holidays, including Lord and Lady Jocelyn, and the Hon. W. H. Cowper, M.P.

—The French Ambassador and the Countess St. Aulaire are expected to pass the Easter recess at St. Leonard's, near Windsor, with the Count and Countess d'Harcourt.

REMOVED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A report is at present current in the higher circles of the approaching marriage of Lord Castlereagh to the beautiful Lady Constance Paget, daughter of the Earl of Exbridge.

The gentlemen of the long robe are employed upon a case of divorce; the lady is the sister of a Tory duchess, and the daughter of an Irish peer.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

LSLER—the "divine" as a certain rosewater critic styles her, albeit she must not only be mortal but also on the unbragable side of forty—took her benefit here on Thursday last, and had a house crammed to excess. Maria reappeared on the occasion, and was most warmly recognised. The ballet of *Gizelle* concluded the entertainments which appeared to give general satisfaction.

DRURY LANE.

Clara Novello has at last appeared, and we are happy to add, has more than realised the most sanguine expectations her admirers had formed of her. This lady possesses a magnificent voice, skilfully tutored, and aided by a refined taste, good feeling, and exquisite execution, has taken rank amongst our modern vocalists as the first singer of the day. The opera of "Sappho" has been beautifully got up in every respect, and Drury now presents a prospect of closing a prospective season profitably.

[The remaining theatres have offered no novelties, and, consequently, have given no opportunity for criticism. Easter novelties are in preparation everywhere.]

THE COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.

THE celebration of the anniversary of this benevolent institution took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Court-street. The meeting was not so full as one as some of the previous occasions of the anniversary, but it was respectable both in the number and rank of those assembled. The galleries were filled with ladies, amongst whom were several of the female performers at the theatres. There was a full military band of musicians; and the musical arrangements, under the direction of Sir George Smart, were in the very best taste and judgment. The chair was taken at six o'clock by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Colonel Wood, M.P., the Hon. E. Byng, Sir A. Duff, Sir P. Jodrell, Sir W. Geary, Mr. B. Bond Cabell, Colonel Holt, Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Horsley Palmer, M.P., Mr. G. Lewis, and many other distinguished patrons of the drama.

On the removal of the cloth the *Non nobis* was finely sung by the professional gentlemen present. After which, the Chairman gave the "Health of Her Majesty the Queen," who, he informed the company, had sent her usual donation of £105 to the fund.

The toast "Success to the Queen" having been given from the chair, and received with deafening applause.

Mr. Bartley said, so long ago as the year 1765, a subscription was commenced for this laudable purpose amongst the then performers of Covent-garden Theatre, and from that period has been continued annually by their successors. The fund has been supported by the profits of the theatre, and the annual subscription. The fund has been increased by the annual sum of £4,300, and then this charity was incorporated by Act of Parliament. The first relief afforded was in the year 1772, when the small sum of £255s. 6d. was distributed in donations, but in the tenth year afterwards the fund was disbursed to regular established annuities, and so on, with a small increasing scale, until the year 1816, at which time the number of claimants had so much increased that the finances of the fund were insufficient for the demands upon it. Then it was that, under the august sanction and patronage of His Majesty King George IV., the gracious support of the other branches of the Royal family, and many of our most distinguished nobility and gentry, these anniversary festivals were established, the result of which has been most prosperous, as the following statement will testify.—From the first relief given by this charity to the year 1814, the period of 49 years, the gross sum paid in annuities and donations was £15,000, but from 1816 to 1842, inclusive, a period of only 27 years, the amount has been £7,000. Last year there passed through my hands to the dependents on this charity upwards of 1,400. Such gentlemen, have seen the fruits of your bounty. At this moment there are no less than 22 on our list; ten of whom claim in right of their individual subscriptions; three of this number have been celebrated actresses, and sustained first-rate characters in their respective walks in the drama. The other twelve claim in right of their subscriptions paid by their deceased husbands, and six of them are widows of most popular comedians—"fellows of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy"—whose gambols, songs, and flashes of merriment, were wont to set these tables in a roar. If I were permitted to recount their names, "I could strike a chord that would vibrate upon every ear, and each heart be responsive to the sound." At this moment there are no less than 22 on our list; ten of whom claim in right of their individual subscriptions; three of this number have been celebrated actresses, and sustained first-rate characters in their respective walks in the drama. The other twelve claim in right of their subscriptions paid by their deceased husbands, and six of them are widows of most popular comedians—"fellows of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy"—whose gambols, songs, and flashes of merriment, were wont to set these tables in a roar. 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Sir Robert Peel, and his Era: being a Synoptical View of the chief Events and Measures of his Life and Time. One vol. 8vo. pp. 284. N. H. Cotes, Cheapside.

"He who runs may read." This notice of Peel and his measures will not only abundantly reward perusal, but may stand, in default of a more elaborate one, as a work for reference. It takes up the Premier from his birth until the commencement of the present session, and gives a correct, though rapid, view of his sayings and doings, as a public man. From youth upwards even until now. His biography is certainly not one of those which overlay a subject with praise. Far from it—he speaks of Sir Robert on terms more fair than favourable, and appears by no means inclined to rank him as one of "those faultless monsters whom the world ne'er saw."

The work contains a rapid sketch of the progress of all public questions of paramount interest, since 1819, when Peel entered Parliament, until now, accompanied with full extracts from and summaries of his spoken opinions thereon. It is from this that we are inclined to recommend "Sir Robert Peel and his Era" as a work worthy of being kept at hand for reference.

The most graphic portion of the book is the last chapter, entitled "A Night in the House of Commons," which contains some capital pen-and-ink sketches of public men. We give a few:—

THE SPEAKER.

"There, you see the Speaker before you. Manners Sutton, now Lord Canterbury, was an excellent chairman, and his voice was certainly imposing and ore rotundo. But there was a pompos twaddle about him, too; and when called upon to lay down the law of order or of precedent, he scattered his sense in his sound; 'honourable members' rested satisfied, because they did not clearly comprehend. Abercromby, now Lord Dundermuline, was far more intelligent, but he was deficient in manner. Now Charles Shaw-Lefevre is a man between the two: he discharges his duties with a dignified and graceful bearing, combined with intelligence, and is altogether a very effective Speaker of the House of Commons."

THE PREMIER.

"What time does Peel come down to the House? Generally about five o'clock; he is very punctual. He will be here immediately. Oh, there he is, with papers in his hand, I suppose the copy of some newly concluded commercial treaty. You will see him stumb at the bar to catch the Speaker's eye, when, of course, he has not time to wait; though, if other matters are in the way, he must take his turn. Hark!"

"Sir Robert Peel!"

"Papers, Sir, by command of Her Majesty."

"Bring them up."

"There, now, he's 'bringing them up.'"

"Does it not strike you, as he moves up the floor of the House, that there is a sort of *mauvaise honte* about him?—a thing that surprises me, considering his rather handsome person, address, and long usage of the House of Commons."

"Yes, but though reputed such a peculiarly cool, cautious man, he is, in temperament, very sensitive, and keenly alive to all the proprieties of morals and of manners. You see he is a florid man—sanguineous; and such men are frequently very attentive to externals, while 'black' or 'bilious' men, though just as full of self, are more apt to neglect manner, in their deep meditation of matter."

"How old is Peel?"

"He approaches his fifty-fifth year, and, as you may perceive, is in the bloom of health, as well as the prime of life."

SIR C. NAPIER.

"But look here.—Do you see that man crossing the floor?"

"Is it that little, square-built, short-necked, and somewhat bull-headed man who limps as he walks?"

"The same. It is 'the old Comodore,' the redoubted Sir Charles Napier."

"How men do disappoint one so! Why, the bombardier of St. Jean d'Acre, he who ran over the tops of the houses, and called to the Turks to 'shake a reef out of their trousers,' I took to be a very different looking man."

"Yet if you observe Sir Charles, you will see that his weather-beaten frame ('bull' I suppose should be 'lion') exhibits that determined and less far: he carries a light in his figure head. He has taken the state of the navy under his particular care, and you will shortly hear him, in his broad Scotch, asking 'the right honourable *binnen*?' a question about it. His blue *nickers* are exceedingly amusing; and he never fails to raise a roar of laughter when he enlightens the House on such subjects as the inconveniences which a ship may suffer when troubled with 'a foul wind.'"

These extracts will show that the work is amusing as well as instructive.

The History of Junius and his Works; and a Review of the Controversy respecting the Identity of Junius. By JOHN JACQUES. 8vo. pp. 406. G. Bell, Strand.

Junius and his writings have been before the public for seventy years; and the old motto, "*Stultus Novimus Umbra*," is as appropriate at this moment as it was when Woodfall put it on his title-page. Various guesses have been made, and much speculation ventured as to the identity of Junius, but the matter remains a mystery. Mr. John Taylor (whose opinion was subsequently backed by Brougham in the *Edinburgh Review*) was the first to consider the question with any degree of judgment and ability. His work on "The Identity of Junius," certainly did all but fix the authorship upon Sir Philip Francis. At a later period, Mr. Coventry attempted to show that Lord George Sackville was the man; and Mr. Jacques, in the clear and sensible work before us, follows in the same track.

Many claims have been put forward; Mr. Jacques thus enumerates them:—

"The letters of Junius have, at various times, been attributed to Lord George Sackville, Edmund Burke, William Gerard Hamilton, the Duke of Portland, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Chulmarn, Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Charles Lloyd, Secretary to Mr. George Grenville, John Roberts, a clerk in the Treasury, the Rev. Philip Koenigsmann, the American General Lee, John Wilkes, Richard Flood, Richard Glover, the author of *Leonidas*, Hugh Macaulay, Boyd, Samuel Dyer, &c. and, lastly, Sir Philip Francis, with many others of less note."

The strongest case, however, has been made out for Francis and Sackville.

Before we consider their respective claims, we may venture upon our opinion that Mr. Taylor has taken too high an estimate of the literary merit of the Letters of Junius, and that Mr. Jacques greatly exaggerates their demerits. Junius wrote in a bold, spirited manner, and his letters took with the public because they were well-timed, because their authorship was made a great mystery of, because they told plain truths in bold words, and because then, as now, the public liked to read attacks upon people in power. We venture to say, that much better writing than that of Junius—elaborated as it was—has occasionally appeared in the London papers within the last twenty years, strong in the heat of the moment, and yet more felicitous in argument, strong in expression, and elegant in polish. We allude to the rapid "leaders" of the late Mr. Barnes in the *Times*, Mr. Black in the *Morning Chronicle*, Dr. Gifford in the *Standard*, Mr. Alexander in the *defunct Morning Journal*, Mr. Bonblanque in the *Economist*, and Mr. Rintoul in the *Spectator*—to say nothing of the power put forth, week after week, by Cobbett in his *Register*. It was the great fortune of Junius to write boldly at a time when, in the present, the press is gagged—in the latter, a Triton among the minnows. There are, at this moment, on the London daily press, political writers equal and even superior to what Junius was in his happiest moments. Mr. Jacques calls him a "moral assassin," and

a variety of other hard names; if he had considered the case better he might have found that, whatever his motives (which, without knowing who he was, no one can know), he did not attack any man without cause, nor did he, from mere wantonness, assail any public character. No; Junius was for the Constitution, and against jobbery, tyrannical measures. He administered the knout with heavy good-will, but was the punishment undeserved? He had great culprits to deal with, and he gave them stern justice. He did not even spare him, whom—with a courtly sycophancy most disgusting—John Pritt Harley, "the play-actor," stepped out of his way to eulogise at the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund dinner, last week, as a "Patriot King"; but spoke the startling word of truth to ear of Royalty. In fact, Junius might have taken as his motto, Pope's memorable couplet—

"Yes, I am proud—I must be proud to see
Alas not afraid of God, afraid of me!"

Mr. Taylor exhibited great cleverness in his identification of Junius with Sir Philip Francis. Two points no one can well get over: that his situation in the War-Office gave him great facilities of knowing all that passed in that department, and that, all of a sudden, Junius ceased to write, and Francis was immediately sent to India, in a most important office, with a salary of £10,000 a year. Now, it is known that Lord Barington had dismissed him from the War-Office; yet, a few months after, the same Lord Barington recommended him to this Asiatic post, with a salary which was in itself a fortune. Why should he have done this? And here we must say, that Mr. Jacques, who (p. 177) candidly admits that Francis, from 1763 to 1772, had held "a considerable post in the War-Office," takes every occasion, in other places, to sneer at him as "an inferior clerk in a public office."—We are bound to add, that on a close comparison between the autographs of Junius and Francis, the writer of this review (himself possessing the power of imitating any handwriting at sight) is bound to give it as his opinion, that one and the same pen wrote both. This is a pretty strong argument, *collaterally*, in favour of Junius—the strongest direct assumption is from the fact of his preference to the Indian office, and from the fact that, on that appointment, Junius wrote no more.

Mr. Jacques, taking up and very ably working out Mr. Coventry's view, fathers the letters of Junius upon Lord George Sackville, who had all the cause in the world (which Francis had none) to run a muck at all the public men and measures attacked by Junius. The arguments with which this view is strengthened and worked out, show great ability, and, in a legal point, may be characterised as a very good summing up of evidence.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jacques, and others, throw great stress upon the hints which Junius gives about himself. We think all such hints would pass for their full value. It clearly was the plan of Junius, whoever he was, to mystify his friends, and to lead them to himself we would take as merely thrown out to turn the scent from himself. Because Junius hints that he knew this man, or served under that, does it follow that we are to believe him?

The chance is that Sackville made the bullets and that Francis fired them—that one supplied the rough materials which the other wrought into shape. This appears to be the final conclusion of Mr. Jacques, who speaks of Sir Philip Francis as the "coadjutor and amanuensis" of Lord George Sackville. If so, he was more than a mere copier of the written letters, for (as Mr. Taylor shows) their style closely resembles that of Francis's.

We are happy to say that Mr. Jacques has produced a very readable work—likely to awaken inquiry as to the authorship of Junius. The subject is full of interest, and he has not overlaid it with words. As the mere history of the case, it must be esteemed valuable.

The Patriotic's Daughter. A Tragedy. (Second Edition). Gerald. A Dramatic Poem. By J. WESTLAND MARSTON.—C. Mitchell, Red Lion-court.

Great merit is due to Mr. Marston for having, in "The Patriotic's Daughter," produced a tragedy cutely indebted for its incident and passion to the habits and spirit of the age. The Present is as poetic as the Past—if men would but view it rightly. The success of "The Patriotic's Daughter," as performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with Macready—the great living actor—representing the Man of the Time, showed that the author judged rightly of the capabilities of the Present. The drama is full of fine thoughts. How beautiful is this description of the Poet's life:—

It is to have a quicker sense than most
Of what should be, and deeper pain than most
To see what is. It is to have a form
Replete with life, and stature of companions;
To have for the most part a lonely lot,
Yet noble in its solitude, and faithful
To Truth, and Beauty whence it drew,
Knowing that they must reign at last. Oh! then,
Many a humble tenement where
Great minds have wrought their task, and many a pair
Inheriting their dust, shall be transformed
To fanes, and altars, where the world shall worship.

Mr. Marston's second work, though dramatic, is not a drama. "Gerald" exhibits, if not quite the *history* of a mind, at least a view of many of its important phases. It shows a mind, not perfect, but touched with huge adversity, turning, ere its setting, to that true Faith which alone can bear it all, unwearied in its heavenward soaring. It is a sweet, and tale-falling on the soul gently, even as the sound of the wind-harp falls upon the spirit, softening and subduing, in the holy lush of summer's eve.

The Emigrants' Handbook of Facts, concerning Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, &c. By SAMUEL BURTON, Esq., Author of "The Handbook for the Australian Emigrants." 12mo, pp. 240. W. R. McPhan, Glasgow; R. H. Cotes, Cheapside.

Mr. Butler knows little of the art of book-making. If he did, this work, instead of being published in a pocket-volume for three shillings, would have appeared in a couple of thick octavos, with rivulets of type running through meadows of margin, and dispensed to the public at about ten times its present price.—Mr. Butler doubt thinks that "a great book is a great evil." In this small volume he has condensed an immensity of information (such as all actual and intending emigrants particularly require) respecting our settlements in British America, Australasia, Africa, and South America. He has added a large map of Canada and the adjacent states, and another of New Zealand.

Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels. Part XXV. R. CADZELL, Edinburgh; H. Colver, and S. LEXEMAN, London. This contains part of *Rob Roy*, and six extremely admirable engravings on steel and wood. The gem is a view near the Trochairs, after Nasmyth. Among the wood engravings is Sir W. Allan's "Baillie Nicol Jarvie" from the original picture at Abbotsford. There is also a spirited sketch of "The Dougal Creature," by Me Ian. Among the views, the most effective are those by Leitch, Paton, and Boys.

The British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery. Edited by J. ROBINSON, Esq. J. Churchill, London.

This periodical promises to be extremely useful, and we heartily wish it success. We take the liberty of recommending its being

made as *practical* as possible. The opening article, a "Review of Dental Surgery," has the fault of being at once dull and didactic. Most of the other papers are practical, and communicate much information. It is to be lamented that, as yet, the surgeon-dentists have not been formed into a Faculty. At present, any quack sets up as a tooth-doctor, and the inferiority thus rendered to the public is incalculable. We should add, that this periodical is enriched with lithographic and other engravings.

Oliver Cromwell: a Drama, in Five Acts. By WILLIAM LEATHAM. Longman and Co., London.

Mr. Leatham has not attended to "the unities," for his drama includes a space of fifteen years, from April 1643, to September 1658. It is, therefore, rather a dramatic poem than a drama. It may be called a sort of History of Cromwell during a particular period, closing with his death. Many passages exhibit power; and we think it likely that, with a more manageable subject, Mr. Leatham may be able to construct a good acting drama.

The Cathedral Bell and Regulus, Tragedies. By JACOB JONES, Esq. J. Miller, London.

There really is great merit in these dramas. The length of time which has elapsed since their publication, alone prevents our giving them the extended notice they merit. Mr. Jones writes blank verse in the spirit of the master-minds of the olden-time, who made our drama.

The Ladies' Handbook of Millinery, Dress-making, and Satin. H. G. Clarke and Co., Old Bailey.

A catapenny, teaching nothing new, and giving its instructions in such a manner that nothing practical can be learned from them.

A Glance at the Temple Church. Second edition. G. Bell, Fleet-street.

A well-timed, gracefully-written brochure, communicating much information about the Temple Church (which has recently been repaired and "restored" with much taste), and enriched with a variety of illustrative sketches.

Our old friend, "The Mirror," has donned a new dress, and has come forth with increased splendour and vigour. The contributions are of a superior class—the illustrations apposite, and well executed. The scientific portion of the work is particularly worthy attention.

THE MONTHLIES.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.—The best article in the April number of the Miscellany is that in which Mr. Albert Smith makes immortal the adventures of Mr. Ledbury and Jack Johnson. We have many a tale of the Ledbury family, but the vicissitudes of Johnson are told with considerable spirit. The scene at Hawkins's are capital, and much better than the "Sawbones" affair in Pickwick. The Duellists by George Sane, The Pedlar Poet by George Raymond, and the articles by Crowliff, Dr. Taylor, Captain Addison, and Miss Romer, exhibit various degrees of merit. The most natural magazine-paper of the month is *Jemima's Journal* of fashionable life and conversation, which, if not true, is truth-like. The illustrations are not numerous. Cruikshank certainly does not do his best for this periodical.

ATINWORTH'S MAGAZINE.—The continuation of "Windsor Castle" occupies a great portion of the April number of this periodical. It is admirably illustrated by Cruikshank and Delamotte. It is a story of most stirring interest. There are several papers of value, but the best (next to the Editor's own) is the account of Ellison. The dinner-anecdote is particularly good.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.—A very readable number. Fitz-Rodde's Confessions and Jack Moriarty are full of broad humour. The most agreeable articles are those upon De Lamarine and Victor Hugo, evidently written with intimate knowledge of the men. "Illustrations of Discontent" discloses some "secrets of the prison-house," and may do good. There is a clever article on the American Boundary Question.

NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE.—The best number for many months. There is always variety in the poetic department, but we here have prose tales of considerable value. Miss Toulmin contributes part of a story, (we hate to *be confounded*) which promises well, and "The English Abroad," which approaches its termination, is one of the best *novellettes* of the day.

THE STORY TELLER.—This is a new weekly publication, edited by Mr. Robert Bell, and professing to be a "Table-book of Popular Literature." It commences well, and we especially like the opening—a sort of scholarly conversation, in the style of the famous *Noctes* of Blackwood. The work is astonishingly cheap; a monthly part, at a couple of shillings, will contain nearly as much as the usual three-volume novel.

LOVER, &c. &c.—The 4th part of this serial confirms the opinion we have entertained for some time, that Mr. Lover has a much higher aim than many of his contemporaries. We believe, from the internal evidence which the composition supplies, that the author aspires at the production of a work not only amusing, month after month, but possessing such merits as will give it permanent interest and standard value, when completed and collected into a volume. The difficulty of serial writing is, that the author is compelled to produce his work in portions, and that these, when collected, do not harmoniously amalgamate. This difficulty, Mr. Lover appears determined to conquer. The present part has many striking passages, and introduces some new characters. The first chapter literally overflows with fun,—in the second, Charles Edward (the Pretender) is most graphically sketched,—and in the third, there is an account of the Battle of Fontenoy, written with extraordinary power. We give the conclusion:—

"Saxe now gave up the day for lost—the English column, though it did not advance, was master of the field. It remained motionless, and showed that, everywhere, only firing when it was attacked."
"Seeing this state of things, a rather noisy council was held round the king. Saxe despatched fresh orders to have Fontenoy and Antoine evacuated, telling Count de la Mark to refuse at his peril. Just as these orders were despatched, the Duke de Richelieu, the king's eldest son, arrived at a full gallop."

"What news?" cried Saxe.
"That the day is ours, if we only wish it! The Dutch are beaten, and the English, too, at Fontenoy—the centre only holds out. Muster all our cavalry and fall upon them like foragers, and the victory is won."

"I am of that opinion," said the king to the Marshal.
"Then we'll do it," said Saxe; "but first shake them with some cannon. Pequinings, cried he to the Duke, 'advance four heavy batteries, D'Auterive, Courten, head your Regiments! Ride, Richelieu, to the household troops, and bid Montesson charge! Jamille, head your musketeers! let the movement be concentrated. Dillon! for the colonel was among the knot of officers round the king,—'Dillon! let the whole Irish brigade charge!—to you I commend its conduct. Where Dillon's regiment leads the rest will follow. The cavalry has made its impression yet; let the Irish brigade show an example!'"

"It shall be done, Marshal!" said Dillon, touching his hat and turning his horse.
"To Victory!" cried Saxe, emphatically.
"Or Dextery," said Dillon, solemnly, kissing the cross of his sword, and placing his right hand on his horse's side, that swiftly he might do his bidding; and that the Irish brigade might first have the honour of changing the fortune of the day."

was the legal interest, and according to his own showing there was an overcharge of 1s. 11d.—Mr. Pellham, who attended on behalf of the defendant, said he would not attempt to deny that a compromise had taken place, of which the defendant was both ashamed and sorry for, and he hoped that, in mitigation, his worship would take into consideration the fact of his having been first brought before the court by no means a man of property; and further, that he (Mr. Blay) was not personally aware of the overcharge.—Mr. Healy observed that the transactions bore the appearance of a systematic course of overcharge, as on each occasion a much larger sum than the legal interest was charged; and it could not be supposed that the shopman, who had no interest in the matter, would have made such overcharges if they were not sanctioned and countenanced by his master. Besides, the master was answerable for the acts of his servant, and the offence rendered the defendant liable to a penalty of £10. The offence, he must say, was a very bad one, but in consideration of its being the first time the defendant had been summoned for overcharge, at least within his knowledge, he would mitigate the penalty to £3 and expenses.—The defendant, who seemed much dissatisfied, paid the money.

KENSINGTON.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE SERGEANT.—Three young ruffians, about 19 or 20 years of age, named William Baker, Thomas Baker, and Thomas Pictou, were brought before Mr. G. Clive, charged with having, with others, committed a murderous assault upon Police Sergeant George Hunt, V. No. 4, on the previous evening, at Parson's-green, Fulham. The prisoner, Baker, who was a stout, well-built man, and a medical certificate was produced that his attendance at the court would be likely to occasion great danger to his life. It appeared from the evidence of other witnesses that on the previous evening about seven o'clock the prisoner Thomas Baker threw two large sharp flint stones at a person named Richard Baker, who was a friend of his, and who was going, who by some eccentricity of character has for some time been the butt of the blackguard boys of the neighbourhood, which cut through his clothes and seriously bruised his back. He immediately complained to Sergeant Hunt, who took Thomas Baker into custody. The sergeant was instantly attacked by the three young ruffians, and the other two, who assisted him with showers of stones and other missiles, until he was struck down on his knees by a blow from an old boot on the head, and before he could recover himself he was struck on the face by a sharp stone, which cut out one of his eyes. Being reduced to a state of insensibility, the prisoner Baker effected their escape. He was shortly afterwards found bleeding profusely from the injuries he had received by another constable, by whom he was assisted to the station-house, where he gave such a description of the parties as enabled his brother officers to apprehend the prisoners in the course of Thursday.—The prisoners were remanded until Thursday, the 13th instant.

MARYLEBONE.

THE JEW AND THE GENTLE.—Mr. John Brown, a fruiterer, residing at No. 2, Upper Bryanstone-street, Great Cumberland-street, Oxford-street, and his shopman, named Craig, attended before Mr. Rawlinson, by virtue of a warrant obtained against them by Henry Cohen, a Jew orange auctioneer, residing at No. 1, Upper Bryanstone-street. Complainant's statement was to the effect that on Sunday morning last he called upon Mr. Brown, and asked him to purchase some oranges. He (Mr. Brown) refused to have any dealings with him, and Craig, after giving him a great deal of abuse, shoved a piece of pork into his complainant's mouth, at the same time asking him how he liked it. He complained of the indignity thus offered to him, when Brown came forward, and twisting his nose thrust him out of the premises. Mr. Brown denied the assault imputed to him, and his shopman Craig declared most positively that the story with regard to him was far from beginning to end; there was not a morsel of pork at the period in question in the house, neither had there been any therein for many weeks. Complainant had endeavoured, by the offer of a bribe, to prevail upon a person to come forward on his behalf, but he had failed in his object. Other evidence was given, and the witness was dismissed, and the magistrate telling the Jew that he did not believe a single word of his statement.

CLERKENWELL.

A BAD BOY.—William Jones, aged thirteen, belonging to Bloomsbury Charity School, was brought before Mr. Charles St. John, at Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, with having wantonly discharged a pistol at her. It appeared that the prosecutrix was a lodger in the house of the prisoner's father, who is a pork-butcher. At seven o'clock on Monday evening she was in the kitchen, when the prisoner presented a pistol at her, and discharged it, and the prosecutrix was so much alarmed that she discharged the same pistol at her about an hour before, when she cautioned him not to do it again; but he said he would do her some harm in consequence of her having made complaints of his misconduct to his father. When he fired the pistol at her she was so much alarmed that she ran for some minutes. A piece of rag "as large as a marble," came from the pistol, which made a loud report. The witness added that the prisoner had robbed his father several times, and he was a very bad boy. Sergeant Lester said that information had been given of the prisoner's apprehension to his schoolmaster, but nobody was in attendance from the school, nor were the prisoner's parents present. The prisoner said there was no flint or powder in the pistol; he was merely amusing himself in the kitchen, but he meant no harm. Mr. Combe said he would remand the prisoner until Saturday, in order that some inquiries should be made as to his character. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—At the Surrey Sessions, which concluded on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Charnock, who was engaged to defend a prisoner (the evidence for the prosecution entirely resting on circumstantial evidence), said such evidence was always dangerous to convict on, and cited the following remarks of a learned judge, who said in a case said to be the first known:—On the northern circuit, a few years ago, a respectable farmer was indicted for the wilful murder of his niece, to whom he was left executor and guardian. A serious quarrel took place between the uncle and his ward, and the former was heard to say that his niece was a wicked, ungrateful, and unprincipled creature, and that he would not be long of becoming of age. Shortly after this declaration and quarrel the niece was suddenly missed, and no one knew what had become of her. Rumours were quickly spread to the disadvantage of the farmer, until it was at length publicly reported that the farmer had murdered his niece for the sake of possessing himself of her property, and that he had concealed the body. On his being apprehended on a charge of murder, various spots of blood were found on his clothes, those being the garments he was in the habit of wearing. Appearances went so much against the prisoner that he was committed for trial. At the assizes the case was put before the jury, and the case, on the ground that public indignation was so generally excited against the prisoner, that he could not safely go to trial, and an affidavit was put in that, if time was granted, there was no doubt that the niece would be produced, and that the prisoner was entirely innocent of the murder. The application was successful in the end, and the most strenuous exertions were made on behalf of the prisoner and his friends to find the niece, but all to no purpose, and the search proved fruitless. The period of the assizes at length came round, and being unable to produce the niece, the prisoner, to save his life, resorted to a desperate expedient, and was executed within 48 hours after trial. A young lady was produced in court exactly resembling the supposed murdered female; her height, age, complexion, hair and voice, were such that many persons in court who were acquainted with the niece, were satisfied that she was the same, and some witnesses actually swore to the identity. An intimation, however, was given to the counsel for the prosecution, that the female in court was not the niece of the prisoner, but the resemblance was perfect. By the most skillful cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution, the artifice was at last detected, and the jury, by their hesitation in pronouncing the fatal verdict of *GUILTY*. His Lordship in passing sentence of death, said it was impossible the jury could have come to any other conclusion, and sentenced the unfortunate man to be hung the following Monday. On the scaffold, with his last breath, the unhappy convict declared his innocence, but the clergyman rebuked him for his hardihood, and the spectators who had witnessed the execution were satisfied he died a guilty man. Within two years after the execution the niece actually made her appearance, and claimed the property which she was entitled to. It appeared that on the day of the unfortunate quarrel, the niece eloped from her uncle's house with a stranger to whom she had recently become attached, and had never been heard of until her sudden and unexpected return, and that she had only by accident heard of her uncle's execution.

SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.—The canal, which during the winter had been threatening to overflow its banks at Gairloch, has burst its embankment at a place not so much suspected as other portions of the line. About the latter end of last week the bank gave way about three-quarters of a mile from Banavie Inn, where there are two tunnels running under the bed of the canal; these not being in a good state of repair, yielded under the weight of water, which, having obtained an outlet, burst all restraint, carrying in its progress (to the river Loch) trees, rubbish, &c. Some property was destroyed in its course, but not so much as might have been expected from such an inundation. The canal between Gairloch and Banavie is now quite dry, and the bank at the place of the outbreak is now away completely for the distance of about 150 yards. Persons say, who have some knowledge of the matter, that it will be from four to six months ere it can be in a proper state of repair for the passage of any vessel along the line of the canal.—*Inverness Herald*.

DEATH OF ONE OF BURNS'S HEROINES.—We observe the following announcement in the Edinburgh papers of last week:—"Died at Pan, in Bern, on the 31st inst., Mrs. Lewis Hay, daughter of James Chalmers, Esq., of Edinburgh, and widow of Lewis Hay, Esq., one of the partners of the banking-house of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co., Edinburgh." It may interest the lovers of Scottish poetry to know, that Mrs. Hay was one of the special favourites of Burns during his Edinburgh sojourn, and that he addressed some of the most excellent of his letters in his printed correspondence. This accomplished lady was then unmarried, and is addressed by the poet as Miss Margaret Chalmers. Next to Mrs. David, Miss Chalmers was to have stood highest in Burns's estimation, and the unreserved disclosures which he made to her of his feelings and sentiments and private views are the best evidence of the entire confidence which he reposed in her admirable good sense, taste, and judgment. Mrs. Hay was also celebrated by Burns in his songs—

"My Peggy's face, my Peggy's form,
The frost of hermit age might warm."

Burns, it will be recollected, was fond of displaying the little knowledge of French which he had picked up by a fortnight's tuition from his old preceptor, Murdoch, and on this head Mrs. Hay used to relate an amusing anecdote, which we give in the words of Mr. Campbell, the poet. "One of his friends (Mrs. Hay, then Miss Chalmers) carried him into the company of a French lady, and remarked with surprise that he attempted to converse with her in her own tongue. Their French, however, was mutually unintelligible. As far as Burns could make himself understood, he unfortunately offended the foreign lady. He meant to tell her that she was a charming person and delightful in conversation, but expressed himself so as to appear to her to be saying that she was a good speaker; to which the Gallie dame indignantly replied, that it was quite as common for poets to be incontinent as for women to be loquacious."—*Inverness Courier*.

DEATH OF A "SPAEWIFE."—A fortune-teller, well known at Leith by the cognomen of "Dumb Bell," died last week, who, strange to say, intelligent as the age is, has laboured in her vocation with a success beyond belief. Hundreds of servants, sailors, and others, visited her abode for their fortunes. Being dumb, as her name indicates, a sister acted as interpreter; and between the two, for the last quarter of a century, they had been good living at the now almost obsolete trade of divining the mysteries of futurity.—*Scotsman*.

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.—The fisheries of Scotland already feel the effects of Sir R. Peel's tariff in a greater degree than agriculture. In consequence of the supply of Dutch salmon in the London market, fresh salmon from Scotland, which at this season used to average 2s., is now under 1s. the pound. No one ever contemplated that Dutch salmon would be brought into our markets in any quantity, and as soon as the rivers open we must look for large supplies from Norway. Herrings are also nearly as much depressed in value. The best cured pickled herrings have been lately put on board ship at 11s. per barrel, and red herrings, which at this season used to sell for 24s., are at present not worth more than 16s. per barrel in London; and from the above the freight and charges being deducted, the fish leaves about 11s. to 12s. per barrel to the curer, their fish only half of this price.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

A WHALE.—On Sunday last a whale, 40 feet in length, was captured in the Moray Frith, near Kessock Ferry, to the no small astonishment and delight of all and sundry of our townsmen and neighbours, thousands of whom have flocked to see the huge and unwonted spectacle. The fish was first noticed about seven o'clock in the morning by the man in charge of the stake-net at Kilmuir. It was then floundering and blowing away on a sandbank between Kilmuir and Craighait, and the man getting out his cobbles, and procuring the assistance of another boat, proceeded to land the spot, armed with an old sword and several other killing weapons. They succeeded in inflicting several wounds on the whale, who darted higher and thither, now making for the mouth of the Ness, and again plunging forward towards the opposite side of the frith, till at length he rose in the vicinity of the boats, and the pursuers, with great boldness and no little risk, succeeded in fixing a grapple, or ledge-anchor, in the head of the fish, entering one of the blowholes. At this stroke the whale darted off with great velocity, dragging the boat behind at a fearful rate. The conflict was soon over, and a rivalry party now entered the field of action, determined to share in the glory and gain of the victory. The Kilmuir men say, they had made the fish fast with ropes, and had it fairly aground, exulting in their prize, when two large boats, filled with men and headed by the Craighait pilot, appeared coming from the westward towards the scene of conflict. Their wives and daughters crowded on board, which might have ended, serious had not the Kilmuir people, who were in the minority, prudently given way, but not till several blows had been struck. A gentleman in the neighbourhood then interfered, and tried to persuade the new comers to go away, and leave the whale in the hands of the original captors; but this they refused, and after fixing their own tackling to the dying fish, they carried it out to sea again, and then towed it westward, and landed it where it now is, at Craighait. The fish is said to be worth from £100 to £200. It is of the finner or razor-back species, and is of the following dimensions:—Length of the head 11 feet; breadth of the head 6 feet; breadth of the tail, 10 feet; and the whole length, 40 feet.—*Inverness Courier*.

CHINA.—Extract of a letter from Chusan, dated Dec. 1842:—"This island is assuming, already, an active and bustling appearance (at least this town, Ninghai, the capital), from the number of Chinese tradesmen, artificers, &c., which are now established here, and seem very peaceable and well-disposed towards us and our authority; and the mandarins are very civil and in no way troublesome. All this arises from the good conduct of our troops and people, and the presentality with which everything is paid for by the Chinese. They begin to see very plainly that the ground is for themselves by the trade and intercourse with us. The island is a very beautiful one, and seems very well adapted for a principal trading place for us. A great deal might be made of it; but as we are to give it up when all the money is paid, it is not worth while to go to any expense. The climate is very fine now."

IRELAND.

—The Marquis of Northampton will be domiciled with Sir Wm. Chatterton on his arrival in Cork to attend the great meeting of the British Association.

STATE OF BELFAST.—There are eight hundred unoccupied houses in Belfast, every one of which is in a tenable state.

—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey leave Dublin at once for London. The noble Earl contemplated a visit to the south of Ireland, but the intention has for the present been abandoned. Their Excellencies stay in England will not, it is expected, exceed six weeks, and on their return they will take up their residence at the viceregal lodge in the park. A ball on a grand scale was given to the tradesmen of the Castle on Tuesday evening, a custom in abeyance since the vicereignty of the Duke of Northumberland. This will be the termination of a winter season the most brilliant and fashionable the metropolis could boast of for many years. No effort has been spared by their Excellencies to revive the almost paralyzed trade of Dublin, and if the attempt has not succeeded in full, it was not for lack of a fostering encouragement, aided by a munificent and lavish expenditure.

REPEATED RESIGNATION.—Lord Stuart De Decies has addressed a letter to the *Evening Post*, contradicting the report which originated in a Waterford paper, to the effect that his lordship had resigned the Lieutenancy of the county in consequence of not having been consulted in the appointments of the new borough magistrates. The noble lord declares he has no intention of committing "political suicide."

THE ARMY.—A circular from the commander of the forces has been addressed to regiments and depots serving in Ireland, to the following effect:—Commanding officers are not, in future, to allow the men of the flank companies of their respective corps to have wings on their shell jackets; nor are they to be made of scarlet, but of red cloth. Provident soldiers, who are apt to take good care of their clothing, may make shell jackets out of their old coats, which will be a considerable saving to them. No charges are to be made against the soldier for either cleaning guard-house or carrying coats. He must not be debilitated with anything but that which appears in the company's ledger. No regulations are to be allowed to wear brass slides on the side belts but the Foot Guards and the 6th Fusiliers. The public pays for the making of great coats for the army, therefore, soldiers must be exempt from this charge in future.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

—The supposed comet has become visible in Ireland, but has not yet blessed the vision of the good people of the capital with its appearance.

EMIGRATION.—The number of persons intending to emigrate, says the *Derry Sentinel*, appears to be far less this season than for many years past, and merchants who have chartered vessels for the trade at this port are likely to be losers to a considerable extent. We cannot tell what has caused this unexpected check to emigration at present, but it would seem from the fact that the accounts received from the United States and Canada of late give a less encouraging prospect to emigrants than formerly. The new Passenger Act, although in many respects a most judicious and praiseworthy measure, is said also to have some influence in the matter, its provisions being represented as too stringent, and as interposing additional obstacles to the emigration of persons with small means. By this law the ship must be supplied with a certain quantity of wheat bread for each individual on board, thereby adding to the expense of the passengers; whereas, the poorer class of emigrants from Ireland usually took with them a supply of potatoes, which constituted their principal food during the voyage.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN GAVE A splendid civic entertainment in the Mansion-house on Thursday evening, which was attended by the leading citizens of all parties. In the course of the evening Colonel Browne, commissioner of police (a brother of the late Mrs. Hemans), sang "The British Grenadiers," which abounds with allusions anything but complimentary to the bravery of the French. The gallant colonel, who is a very kind-hearted man, was totally unaware that the French Consul was seated very near him; but the company generally were aware of his proximity, and a very painful feeling was felt through the room at so untoward an occurrence. Some time after Colonel Browne went over to the Consul, and tendered his explanation and apology; but, truth to say, they were felt to be necessary. Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his speech, after his health had been proposed by the Lord Mayor, in allusion to a passage in the song sung by Colonel Browne, referring to the French soldiery, begged to assure the worthy gentleman (the French Consul), who belonged to a gallant people—for whatever controversy there was between them as to the great French nation, it was a great nation—that, however, the good-humoured turn of a British soldier might make him forget for one moment, in the gaiety of his heart, what was due to him and his country, there was no feeling of the Irish or British soldier, or of the Irish or British gentleman, inconsistent with the exercise of hospitality to him. Subsequently the Lord Mayor proposed "the friendly relations of France and England, and the health of M. Marceschew." M. Marceschew, the French Consul, briefly returned thanks in his native language. He felt, he said, deeply indebted for the great kindness and courtesy shown towards him by the Lord Mayor; and he might assure the company that the manner in which the great nation which he represented had been spoken of by the distinguished gentleman at the right of his Lordship (Mr. O'Connell) would be heard of with feelings of pride and satisfaction by the French people.—(Loud cheers.) Colonel Browne was anxious to offer one word in explanation. He assured the company that when, in returning thanks for the army and navy, he had occasion to introduce the song of "the British Grenadier," he was wholly unaware that the French Consul was in the room.—(Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more repugnant to his intention than a desire to hurt the feelings of any gentleman, and he would not have sung the song had he known that a French guest was present. The sounds received in action were still fresh on his own person, and bore evidence to the bravery and intrepidity of the French people.

—Lord Doneraile has made an abatement of 20 per cent. in the rental of his tenantry.

—A new question on the law of marriage has arisen from a recent trial at Cork. It is, whether a marriage, within the prescribed degrees of the Church of Rome—which is void in the view of that Church—be invalid also in law? The case will probably be argued in the ensuing term.

—We find the following under the head of Saragossa, 24th ult., in *Los Ecos de Aragon*:—"A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. A labourer at the farm of Pueyo, near the river Huerva, murdered the five daughters of his master, and wounded the farmer himself as he was entering his house to repose himself after the fatigues of the day. The mother, who was absent when the murder was committed, fainted when she returned and saw the lifeless bodies of her children. The murderer succeeded in making his escape."

—A letter from St. Petersburg states that M. Allier, professor of the University of that city, has just discovered in the Imperial Library 341 autograph letters of Henry IV. of France, hitherto unknown. He immediately imparted his discovery to a commission at Paris especially occupied in collecting the letters of that sovereign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION.

THE TIDIEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—Mrs. Baxter's house contained three or four sitting-rooms, yet the kitchen, to the great annoyance of her poor hard-worked maid, was the place in which she chose to take her meals. Her dining-room was large and well-

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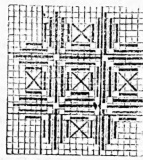
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